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PHILIPPINE

Situation---Important Dispatches From Admiral Dewey and General Merritt.

The Latter Wires For More Reinforcements to Hold the Insurgents in Check--They Are Growing More Unfriendly to Us--President is of the Opinion That Spain Will Not Comply With Our Peace Terms.

Special to The News.

Washington, Aug. 1—The president and secretaries Alger and Long are in conference over the Philippine situation. They have important dispatches from General Merritt and Admiral Dewey. Secretary Alger admitted the significence of these dispatches, but declined to state their exact nature. General Merritt is said to have given notice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey and demand the surrender of Manila, thus forestalling the Insurgents. This move may cause a rupture. It is possible that the movement has already been made, as the dispatch was sent last Thursday.

Washington, August 1.—General Merritt wired to-day via Hong Kong that the insurgents are growing more and more unfriendly to us, and that he will require reinforcements as he must hold the insurgents in check while fighting the Spaniards. The president and his cabinet are of the opinion that Spain will not comply with the peace terms submitted. General Greely says he has a direct cable to Ponce.

Ponce, July 31.—The Sixteenth Pennsylvania captured Juan Diaz this afternoon without resistance.

Sing Sing, August 1.—Martin thorn was executed at 11:17 this morning.

Yokohoma, Aug. 1.—It is rumored here that Hawaii offered Japan forty thousand pounds for a settlement of the differences between the two countries.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Surgeon General Sternberg ordered Camp Alger abandoned as unsanitary.

Ponce, Aug. 1.—New judges have been appointed and newspapers have changed their names from Spanish to English.

WAR CONTINUES.

Will Not Be Suspended Except on Assurance of Spain's Acceptance of Our Terms.

ATTITUDE OF THE DONS WILL DECIDE.

An Entire Army Division Ordered to Reinforce Gen. Miles in Porto Rico Immediately.

Preparations at Montauk Point for the Reception of Gen. Shafter's Army Hastened—The Troops Notified of Their Good Fortune.

Special to The News:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The progress made in the negotiations for peace has given rise in some quarters to an expectation that hostilities are to be suspended very soon. This will depend entirely upon the attitude of the Spanish government and the nature of its answer to our demands. It has been made clear to the French ambassador that hostilities will not be suspended except upon the assurance of a full acceptance of our conditions and that he has undoubtedly informed the Spanish cabinet that it depends upon Spain when the war shall cease. Meanwhile as an earnest that our government has not interrupted the execution of its campaigns an order was issued from the war department Sunday for the dispatch of an entire army division to reinforce Gens. Miles and Brooke in Porto Rico. This will be known as the provisional division and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. Wade, at present in command at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He is to turn over that command to Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, and to report to Secretary Alger in Washington for instructions before departing for Porto Rico, bringing with him his adjutant general and his aides. The provisional division will consist of 15 full regiments and Gen. Wade will select them, not from the troops under his old command alone, but with particular reference to an equitable representation in the Porto Rican campaign of all of the states of the union. Secretary Alger feels that his department has been subjected to some unjust criticism upon the selection of troops for active service and pronounces as without foundation the allegation that politics have dictated these assignments. In the case of the 5th Illinois volunteer regiment, which was withdrawn from the Porto Rican expedition in favor of the Indiana regiment just as the troops were about to board the cars, it has been already explained by authority that the change was made in recognition of the justness of the complaint that Illinois already had two regiments in active service at the front while Indiana had not one. Even in that case, however, Secretary Alger did not make the selection of the regiment to be held back; he simply instructed the general commanding the expedition to select one Illinois regiment for detention without designating it.

Secretary Alger is hastening the preparations at Montauk Point for the reception of the Fifth army corps now at Santiago. Surgeon General Sternberg has just dispatched Col. Forwood of his bureau to the site of the camp with instructions to erect at once a hospital capable of accommodating no less than 500 soldiers.

Gen. Shafter has been authorized by a cablegram from Secretary Alger to notify his soldiers of the good fortune in store for them in order that the men may be cheered up to wait with patience for their removal. This can not be effected immediately, owing to the condition of the men themselves. The present plan is to begin as soon as possible the transportation to Montauk Point of such of the soldiers as have recovered from the fever and these who have not yet contracted it. The sick must wait, for the physicians say that the climatic change involved in bringing them north would prove fatal in many cases. But the delay is not likely to be extended. Surgeon General Sternberg says that convalescence in favor of a type as mild as that at Santiago do not usually occupy more than ten days although as the season runs on and the virulence increases this period is greatly extended.

As soon as that period is passed the men will be embarked for home. The matter of transports for this work is already under consideration and is likely to be adjusted very satisfactorily. The navy department has concluded that it can dispense with the four big American line steamers, formerly known as New York, St. Louis, St. Paul and Paris, and the war department has begun operations for chartering them.

Five Persons Drowned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Five persons attending the picnic of the Chicago Cloak Makers' union at Columbia Park Sunday were drowned in the Desplaines river. Thirteen of the merrymakers were rowing about the river in three boats. In the center of the stream the boats collided and the whole party was soon struggling in the water. Rescuers hurried from the shore, a quarter of a mile distant, but before they could reach the boats five persons had gone down for the last time.

BASEBALL.

The Winners Sunday Were: Cincinnati, Chicago and New York—Other Games Not Scheduled.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	*	—9	11	2
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	—5	8	1

Batteries—Dwyer and Pietz; Kennedy and Ryan. Umpires—Emslie and Hunt.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	*—7	11	1
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—4	9	0

Batteries—Kilroy and Donohue; Weyhing and Farrell. Umpires—Snyder and Connolly.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
Louisville	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—3	9	1
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2—7	12	3

Batteries—Cunningham and Kittridge; Getzein and Grady. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

Servia's Many Old Men.

Servia is said to have more centenarians per capita than any other country in the world—575 of her 1,300,000 inhabitants having lived over 100 years.

REPLY TO SPAIN.

The Document Was Submitted to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, Saturday.

THE CABINET IN SPECIAL SESSION.

The President Decides Not to Make Public a Statement as to the Reply at Present.

The Government of the Philippines Left Open for the Present, to Be Determined by a Commission to Be Appointed by the Two Countries.

Special to The News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The cabinet convened in a special session Saturday to approve formally the answer of the United States to the Spanish note asking peace. Practically all was in readiness for a final vote, the language of the diplomatic note to be communicated to Spain, having been practically settled upon Friday.

It is understood that the question left open as to the Philippines has been settled by leaving the government of the islands to the decision of a joint commission under certain broad conditions to be required of Spain, these conditions being protective of American life.

Still, the general principle underlying the arrangement is understood to be the development of the sober second thought of the American people as to the disposition of the Philippines, unclouded by the clash of war and unaffected by the momentary lust for territorial acquisition. Of course it is understood, with regard to other questions than the Philippines, the situation is as stated Friday:

Absolute cession to the United States of Porto Rico and all the islands in the West Indies save Cuba.

Relinquishment by Spain of sovereignty in Cuba. The United States will exercise control there until a stable government can be established.

Acquisition of coaling station in the Ladrone islands and perhaps the Carolines.

No assumption of Spain's Cuban or Porto Rican debts by the United States.

No war indemnity from Spain.

The cabinet adjourned about 1 o'clock. As to the Philippines, it was decided to leave their government open for the present, to be determined later by a commission to be appointed by the two countries, the United States meanwhile to exercise control and jurisdiction over Manila, its harbor and immediate surrounding territory.

The answer of the United States was submitted to M. Cambon, the French ambassador, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The statement that the commission will have charge of all peace arrangements but on certain conditions named is confirmed. The president has decided that the statement intended to be made public as to the reply to Spain shall not be given out. He reached this determination upon representation that such a course would be a violation of the proprieties of diplomacy, which require that such a note shall not be published before it is known to have reached the nation addressed and that even then reasonable time must be allowed for an answer.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—There were intimations at the state department Saturday that Spain will accept the terms as laid down by the president and that the next move on the part of the Madrid government will be such a notification and a request for the cessation of hostilities. Of course this will be granted if the request for the stopping of the war is coupled with a positive acceptance of our terms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The persons best informed as to the probabilities declare that the answer of the Spanish government to the terms of peace outlined by the government of the United States is not expected before Tuesday. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States communication was received in Madrid, which was not until an early hour Sunday morning, the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the matter by the Spanish cabinet and also the necessity for carefully framing the rejoinder. It is not meant by this statement to question in any manner the full plenipotentiary powers of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, in dealing with the subject. On the contrary they are in latitude wider than those usually confered in such cases. But his position is somewhat similar to that of the president himself, who is obliged to secure the sanction of the United States senate to any treaty of peace that he may prepare, for the ambassador must submit to the Madrid cabinet for its approval any agreement that he may enter into. But in the drafting of such an agreement he is fully authorized to proceed in his discretion and to guard against any possibility of repudiation of his action he has been given the minutest definition of the concessions that will be made by the Spanish government on every point that by any possibility could be expected to arise in the course of the negotiations. It was not known to our government that M. Cambon had such powers when he appeared Saturday afternoon at the white house to receive the American answer, but when once the president was satisfied that he was competent to deal in an authorized manner with our government, the production of his credentials was hailed with satisfaction, as tending to hasten the reaching of an agreement without loss of time and in the most direct manner, for technically the United States is now treating with Spain without the intervention of any third power. It may be said also that M. Cambon is proceeding with straightforwardness towards his object, and that there is no fear of devious diplomacy being introduced into the negotiations.

GEO. THOMPSON

Hanged This Morning for the Poisoning of Joseph Cunningham, a White Sexton.

Special to The News.

St. Louis, Aug. 1.—Geo. Thompson, colored, was hanged this morning, protesting his innocence to the last. He was charged with the crime of poisoning Joseph Cunningham, a white sexton, at St. Peter's Episcopal church in September, 1894.

VOLUNTEERS SURRENDERING.

Cheering News Comes From Gen. Miles at Ponce, Porto Rico—People Overjoyed at Arrival of Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Gen. Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at the war department at ten o'clock Sunday night:

PONCE, Porto Rico, July 31, 1898, 2:33 p. m.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Four telegrams received and answered by letter.

Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation beef cattle and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded $14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.

Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities.

I request that the question of the tariff rate to be charged in the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force.

As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the president in the case of the Philippine islands and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

MILES,
Major General Commanding.

Gladstone's Funeral Cost.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It is learned that the total cost of Gladstone's funeral was $11,000.

Governor General of Manila Wants Aid.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The governor general of Manila, telegraphing under date of July 25, says that aid is indispensable to resist the imminent attack of the American forces under Gen. Merritt. The foreign war ships in the bay, the dispatch says, answered the salute in honor of the queen's saint day and the American vessels displayed the American flag.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 30.

FLOUR—New spring patent, $4.50@4.25; spring fancy, $4.10@4.35; spring family, $3.50@4.00; winter patent, $3.80@4.10; fancy, $3.50@3.75; family, $3.00@3.25; extra, $2.80@3.00; low grade, $2.40@2.65; rye, northwestern, $2.75@3.00; do city, $2.75@3.00.

WHEAT—Sales: Sample red, landing, 64c; No. 2 red, track, 68c; sample red, track, 67c.

CORN—Sales: Yellow ear, to arrive, 38½c; No. 3 white, track, 36c.

OATS—Sales: No. 2 mixed, (new), track, 24½c.

HOGS—Select butchers', $3.95@4.00; fair to good packers', $3.60@3.95; fair to good light, $3.75@3.95; common and roughs, $3.25@3.80.

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers', $4.35@4.85; good to choice butchers', $4.25@4.65; fair to medium butchers', $3.25@4.15; common, $2.75@3.15.

SHEEP—Extras, $3.85@4.00; good to choice $3.25@3.75; common to fair, $2.25@3.15.

LAMBS—Extras, $5.85@6.00; good to choice, $5.00@5.75; common, $3.75@4.85.

VEAL CALVES—Fair to good light, $5.75@6.25; common and large, $3.50@5.50.

CHICAGO, July 30.

WHEAT—July, 66c; August, 65c; September, 64@64½c; December, 64@64½c; May, 66⅝c.

CORN—July, 33¾c; September, 33¾c; December, 33¾@33⅞c; May, 36c.

OATS—July, 24c; September, 20½c; May, [illegible]@23½c.

BARLEY—Cash No. 2, [illegible] to 39c.

RYE—July, 42½c; August, 42c; September, [illegible]

MURDERING

The Native Porto Ricans at San Juan Are the Spaniards, and Indulging

In General Outrages—American Troops Now Marching, on Their Way to San Juan—First Resistance Expected at Albonito.

Special to The News.

Ponce, July 31.—The Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment has been sent to Junta Diaz, and they left this morning on their march. The distance is eight miles north and on the road to San Juan. Troops will be pushed forward to reinforce this regiment as fast as they arrive.

General Miles hourly expects the arrival of transports with Schwan's division of six thousand men, also Mohawk, with the Fifth regular cavalry, and Henry's division with thirty-four hundred men, including twenty-six pieces of artillery, and they have been ordered to march immediately from Yacua to be ready to join the movement on to San Juan. Word has reached here that the Spaniards were murdering the native Porto Ricans and indulging in general outrages. The first real resistance is expected when the Americans reach Albonito, thirty-five miles north-west from here.

BISMARCK DEAD.

The Iron Chancellor of Germany Succumbs

To the Grim Destroyer—He Died in Great Agony Without Taking Leave of His Family—Powerful Constitution Fought to the Last.

Special to The News:

FREDERICKSRUHE, Aug. 1.—Prince Bismarck is dead. He passed away peacefully shortly before 11 o'clock Saturday night.

The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: "Thanks, my child."

The whole family was assembled at the bedside at the time of his death, and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysander and Baron and Baroness Merck were also present.

BISMARCK AT EIGHTY.
[From his latest Berlin photograph.]

BERGEN, Norway, Aug. 1.—The news of the alarming change in the condition of Prince Bismarck reached Emperor William late Saturday evening. When the emperor was informed of the prince's death early Sunday morning he was deeply affected and ordered his yacht to return immediately. The Hohenzollern, with the emperor on board, will reach Kiel Monday evening. The flag on the yacht is flying at half mast.

BERLIN, Aug 1.—A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Fridrichsruhe says:

"The death chamber is on the ground floor of the castle. The prince died on an Ollean bedstead specially for him from wood from Sachonwald. The end was preceded by a severe death struggle and terrible pain. As he lies his head is slightly fallen forward on his breast and the hands are folded on the counterpane. At the foot of the bed stand two watchers.

The city looks hardly different from its wont, except that flags are at half-mast. The first to go to that position Sunday morning was the flag over the chancellerie, which was lowered by the personal order of Prince Von Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor. Then followed the flags at the foreign office and the various public buildings.

United States Ambassador White at noon Sunday sent the following dispatch to Count Herbert Von Bismarck at Fredericksruhe:

"On behalf of the whole American people, whether official or unofficial, of whatever birth or descent, I tender congratulations upon the mighty career now ended and assurances of the most sincere sympathy for yourself and your mourning family."

The Emperor Francis Joseph has telegraphed condolence to the family and to Emperor William.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The space the morning papers Sunday devote to Prince Bismarck alone is ample testimony that the man of the century has disappeared.

"He was greater than Napoleon," says the Daily Graphic, "for his work endures. He was the great st personality of his century, the pivot on which everything of importance in the history of Europe has turned."

The obituary in the Times occupies 13 columns.

By direction of the president the following dispatch was sent Sunday night to Hon. Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1898.
WHITE, Ambassador, Berlin:

The president charges you to express in their proper official quarter to the bereaved German nation and to the family of the deceased statesman the sorrow which the government and people of the United States feel at the passing away of the great chancellor whose memory is ever associated with the greatness of the German empire.

(Signed) ADEE, Acting Secretary.

Berlin, August 1.—It is now stated that Prince Bismarck died in great agony. The death agony was prolonged and the Prince died without taking leave of his family. When Dr. Schweinger arrived he was already unconscious. His powerful constitution fought to the last. The family, gathered in the adjoining room, was plunged into anguish by groans from the death chamber. The only consolation was that the prince was unconscious during the last two hours. His appearance in death is said to recall strikingly, that of first Emperor William. Count Herbert Bismarck refuses to allow anybody to visit the death chamber until Emperor William arrives and has seen the dead statesman. The body will lie in state until Thursday. The burial will be opposite the castle, near the stag monument. Everything awaits the instructions of the emperor.

PRESIDENT

Has Rented a Cottage at Seabright for August---He

Considers That the War Situation is About Cleared Up.

Washington, Aug. 1.—President McKinley considers the war situation so cleared up that he has rented a cottage at Seabright, N. J., for the month of August.

HOTEL BURNED.

A Fatal Fire at Chicago This Morning—Three Killed, Fourteen Injured.

Special to The News:

Chicago, August 1.—Three people were killed and fourteen injured by the burning of the Berwyn hotel on North Clark street, early this morning.

HOME AGAIN.

Yale Returns From Puerto Rico Where She Sailed With General Miles Several Days Ago.

Special to The News.

Washington, August 1.—The Yale arrived from Puerto Rico. She sailed from Charleston with General Miles several days ago for Puerto Rico.

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BATTLE OF MANILA BAY.

Out of Mirs Bay
Speeded our vessels
Stripped to their keels for the fight,
While overhead
Floated our banners
Fair in the tropical light.

Blue was the sea,
Blue were the heavens.
Light were the hearts that we bore,
Phoebus and Mars
Lighting our sea-way
Full to the Philippine shore.

There on a night
Armed we for battle,
Close by the hold of the foe;
Silent each man
Stood by his cannon
Waiting the word for the blow.

High in the east
Glimmered the night-queen,
Rough in the rags of the mist;
Hard on our bows
Battered the billows
Hurled from the sea-monarch's fist.

Softly we slipped
Into the channel
Over the terrors that lay
Under the deep,
While the foe's thunder
Impotent startled the bay.

Morn and the foe
Found we together;
Marshaled for battle was Spain;
All of our men
Leaped to their duty,
And we remembered the Maine.

Thunder and flame
Burst into being;
Mad were the waves at each peal;
Rent was the air
Pierced by the screeching
Cyclones of conical steel.

Ploughed were the famed
Ships of the Spanish,
Till they were wrecks on the sea,
Filled with the slain,
Burning and sinking,
Crushed by the wrath of the free.

Into the deep
Fluttered their banner,
Low as the wreck of the Maine;
There shall it lie
Long as the annals
Tell us of treacherous Spain.

H. F. THURSTON.

Uncle Sam's First Navy.

The outbreak of the Revolutionary War found the patriots practically without a navy. Congress had to create one. Four merchantmen were first purchased, hastily equipped with guns and sent to sea as cruisers; but their defects as war vessels soon became so apparent that congress determined at once to set about the building of a navy. Oct. 3, 1775, congress ordered two cruisers built, and Dec. 13 the order was increased to five 32-gun ships, five 28-gun ships and three 24-gun ships. They were to be ready for the sea by the following April. The names given to the thirteen vessels were the Boston, Congress, Effingham, Delaware, Hancock, Montgomery, Providence, Raleigh, Trumbull, Virginia, Warren, Washington and Randolph. These were the first war vessels constructed in the United States.

The first commander in chief was Ezekiel Hopkins of Rhode Island, a younger brother of Congressman Stephen Hopkins. He was appointed to this high office Dec. 22, 1775.

At the time of his appointment Ezekiel Hopkins was a brigadier general in command of the Rhode Island troops, acting under commission from the governor. He had spent part of his life on board merchant ships, and had also been a shipbuilder; consequently he was fitted both by experience and ability to fill the important office given to him. In a short time a fleet of four ships and three sloops were ready, and with these Admiral Hopkins set out to win glory for himself and country. Among his lieutenants was the famous John Paul Jones, who was probably the most brilliant and daring naval officer of the wars with England.

The Bahama islands, in the West Indies, were then an English colony, with New Providence as their principal seaport and seat of government, and hither the new admiral sailed with the new navy. He attacked the city, captured the harbor fort and town, and brought back with him to America the English governor as a prisonor, eighty cannons and a very large quantity of ammunition and other military stores. This brilliant achievement was a godsend to the disheartened and impoverished patriots. It renewed their courage and replenished their stores. Admiral Hopkins was the hero of the hour, and received a vote of thanks from congress for his great deeds, which had redounded to the glory of his country.

Shortly after his return from the Bahamas he met two English ships off Block Island and captured both of them. Two days later he had an engagement with the English 29-gun ship Glasgow, but did not succeed in capturing it. The public severely censured his conduct of this battle, and in June, 1776, he was ordered to appear before the congressional committee. After a hearing had been given him the committee sent a favorable report of his actions to congress, which the latter body approved, so the admiral was exonerated from all blame.

He was now placed in charge of a large number of war vessels which congress was having built. The task was a difficult one. Money and material were hard to get. A powerful English fleet blockaded the harbors and prevented the sailing of some of his ships when completed. The people became impatient. The press accused him of slowness, of being a laggard in his country's service. His temper was never of the best, and he emphatically resented the clamor of complaints. Again he was summoned to appear before congress for investigation. Then the testy old sailor lost his temper entirely, and sent a point blank refusal to congress, crouched in vigorous but undiplomatic English. The result of all this was that he was dismissed from the service Jan. 2, 1777.

Ezekiel Hopkins at once equipped a fast and powerful privateer, and again went to sea. He sailed to the East Indies, where his daring and skill found rich rewards. During one cruise he captured a sufficient number of rich English merchantmen to cause his profits to foot up over $1,000,000. At another time he fell in with a large fleet of English merchantmen protected by a man-of-war. He boldly joined the fleet, and every night cut out and captured a vessel, until he had sent ten home and could spare no more men from his crew. He became the most successful and daring of all the American privateersmen. When the war ended he returned to Rhode Island and became one of her most prominent and busy citizens.—Boston Traveler.

"Little Women" Warmly Praised.

One day, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, a pleasant-faced woman came into a bookstore in Boston and asked for something "very nice and new" to read. A copy of "Little Women" had just come in and I had it snugly tucked up under my arm, ready to send it out. I liked this woman very much; there was something about her which appealed very strongly to me, and I was moved to give her the best I had. So I took the little volume from under my arm and handed it to her, telling her that it was the sweetest and nicest book we had, and that I was glad to be able to give it to her. She took it from my hand, looked it over for a moment, then tossed it carelessly down, saying:

"I've seen that before."

"Isn't it just beautiful!" I exclaimed, thinking that my enthusiasm would meet with the usual response. Judge of my disappointment and surprise!

"It's a good enough thing, I dare say," was the indifferent reply.

That was too much for me, and I sprang to the defense of the book. For a wonder—I have never been quite sure how it happened; I think it must have been because the editor wished to get rid of the persistent school girl who was bothering him to such an extent—I had been given the book to review for a Boston paper—and I am afraid, in my indignation, that I quoted the entire review to my helpless victim. She smiled sweetly, and then, choosing a book without my assistance, turned away. I went up to the desk to send my rejected volume to some one who did want it, when the head librarian spoke to me:

"Do you know who that was whom you were serving?"

"No," I said, "I'm sure I don't."

"Well, it was the author of 'Little Women,' Miss Louisa Alcott."

"And I have been abusing her because she wouldn't take her own book from the library."

Just then I heard a ringing laugh, and, looking down to the front of the library, I saw the woman to whom I had been reading a lecture on her lack of appreciation of my cherished book, in close conversation with the proprietor. Both were laughing, and just as I turned both looked in my direction, and the proprietor beckoned me to come to him. I was presented to Miss Alcott, who took my hand in hers and said to me:

"My dear, that was the choicest and sweetest compliment I have had paid my little book. I thank you for it."

That was the beginning of the most cherished friendship of my whole life—a friendship which lasted until the object of my devoted affection passed beyond this earth.

Twain's Humor.

At a New England society dinner some years ago, Mark Twain had just finished a piquant address when Mr. Evarts arose, shoved both his hands into his trousers pockets, as is his habit, and laughingly remarked: "Doesn't it strike this company as a little unusual that a professional humorist should be funny?" Mark Twain waited until the laughter excited by this sally had subsided, and then drawled out: "Doesn't it strike this company as a little unusual that a lawyer should have his hands in his own pockets?"

Ants Build Mountains.

Australia has little insects which are called druidical ants. They have built monuments which the uninitiated mistake for the ruins of old cities. There are hills forty feet high, with a circumference of more than eighty feet. The clay that forms them is hard. Sun and rain beat upon it without crumbling it.

At one time the number and strength of these ant-made mountains threatened the safety of travelers round about Queensland and a large force of workmen had to be engaged to raze these insect citadels to the ground.

By Mental Process.

Wayward Watson—"Wot did the doctor tell you to do for your cold?"

Perry Patettic—"He says I'd orto take a right good sweat. I guess I'll set down an' think about work."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CAMPING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF SANTIAGO.

CANOEISTS OF AMERICA MEET

They Will Assemble Fifteen Hundred Strong on the St. Lawrence.

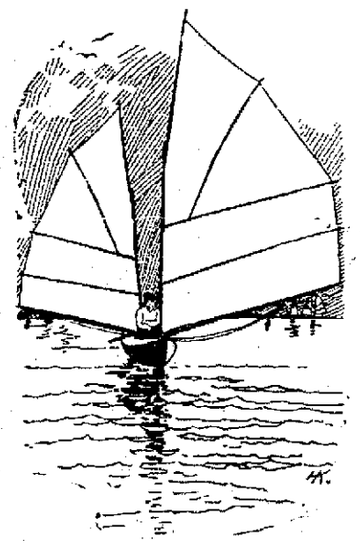
New York.—On August 5 the American Canoe Association will meet fifteen hundred strong at Stave Island on the St. Lawrence. For two weeks the tents will be pitched on this picturesque spot and the greatest races in the history of the Association will take place.

The canoeists come from all parts of the country. Beginning at the first day of the August meet they arrive, each bringing his canoe with him, also a set of paddles, some snugly wrapped sails and a canoeing suit. The suit, by the way, is a bathing suit, out of regard to the dipping it gets.

A very interesting feature of the annual gathering is the presence of a large feminine contingent. Women are not admitted to active membership in the club, but they are allowed associate privileges. Accordingly they pitch a camp near by. The name of this camp is by common consent, year after year, "Squaw Point," and here gather the wives, sisters and sweethearts of the canoeists.

Squaw Point is the prettiest feature of the canoe camp. It consists each year of fully 200 little white tents pitched side by side upon a pretty slope of the island. By day the little shore in front is dotted with the small canoes, and by night, when the shore is hidden, the tents blaze with lanterns and are gay with music.

Each fair canoer who comes to



A Canoeing Freak.

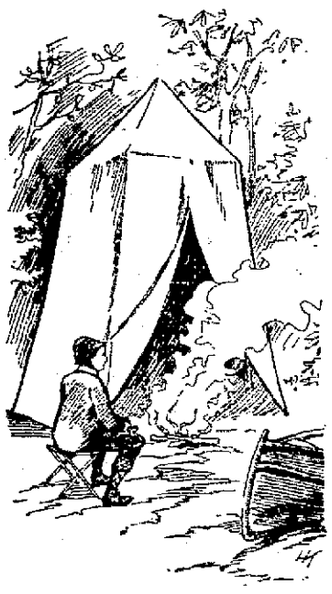
Squaw Point brings her own tent. It is a rare thing when two girls bunk together. Each has her little white cot, her own cooking utensils and her own assortment of flags and banners. Over the camp float the club colors, and higher yet is the American flag. The British flag is fastened above the tents of the blooming English girls.

The work of the association is not an idle one. Its mission is to revive canoeing as a fine aquatic sport and to perfect the canoe as the yacht has been perfected. It has canoe races of three sorts. There are sailing races, when the canoeist puts away his paddles, and sitting upon a hiking seat at the side of his small canoe directs the sails and goes over a course of three or four miles for a trophy of some sort.

Then there are the half sailing and half paddling races. Here the canoeist paddles one mile and sails the next. It calls for quick work, for he must overhaul the sails, get out his paddle and work vigorously with his arms for half a mile, then lay aside the paddle, furl the sails and do another half mile's work. The third contest is in paddling over the whole course. Of the canoes the most expensive are the sailing ones. A good Spanish cedar canoe with sails and hiking seat costs nearly $200. But an ordinary paddler can be bought for a quarter the sum. Many very enthusiastic paddlers of means will not buy the expensive sail canoes, holding it better sport to cover the ground with paddles only.

All the states send their canoe clubs. The New York Canoe club, which claims to be the oldest club in the country, sends its delegation. Also the Brooklyn club, the Knickerbocker and about ten others. From Jersey comes the Iolanthe club and along the Passaic and the Schuylkill are myriad canoe clubs. North, South, East and West unite in the St. Lawrence this year.

A good canoe should be as well cared for as a good bicycle. At night it is brought ashore and scraped and polished. It is looked into, and outside



In a Canoe Camp.

of, and when a spot shows a brush-off of the paint, it is touched up with the finest canoe polish. The paddle is taken literally to bed, and the boat itself hauled under that necessity of repose if the weather is very inclement. At the canoe meet it is not such an unusual thing to see two girls walking up the Point with a cherished canoe between them, while a third carefully holds an umbrella over its cherished and newly varnished sides to protect it from falling drops.

Each year there are new trophies and prizes added for the sport of the canoeists. This year there will be many not seen before. All the famous canoeists will be present, and the newest things in canoes will be shown. There are very few of the old bark canoes to be found; and to increase these Indians are offered large sums of money and any amount of whisky if they will turn out a canoe as they did in the days when the government did not provide for them. Occasionally money and suasion will prevail and then you see one of those marvelously light water skimmers that are the joy of the canoeist.

The list of contests this year is as follows:

Races for decked sailing canoes—Record combined sailing and paddling race; one-half mile alternately; start under paddle; time limit, 1½ hours. Record sailing; one-half mile straightaway. Record sailing; four and a half miles; time limit, 2 hours; same seat and paddle to be used in first three contests. Trial sailing; six miles; time limit, 2½ hours; the contestants in American Canoe Association trophy championship to be selected from this race. Novice sailing; three miles; time limit, 1½ hours; open only to members who have not sailed a canoe prior to September 1, 1897. American Canoe Association trophy sailing race; nine miles; time limit, 3½ hours. Dolphin trophy sailing race; seven and a half miles; time limit, 3 hours; the winner of the American Canoe Association trophy race barred. One-man paddling, double blade; one-half mile straightaway. Tandem paddling, double blade; one-half mile straightaway. Championship sailing races of the Central, Atlantic and Northern divisions of the American Canoe Association.

No Laughing Matter

Kind Old Gentleman (to small boy, crying on the step): "What is the matter, little boy?"

Small Boy: "I—p-pop-pa is putting down a c-c-arpet."

"And does your father's unpleasant task make you so sorry, then?"

"No-n-no, pop-pa hit his thumb!"

"Ah! Sympathy for your father's pain. Is that what makes you weep?"

"N-n-no! I laughed!"

A Sack-Filling Machine.

A sack-filling machine has been invented which not only fills the sack with flour or grain, but weighs it and registers the number filled. It will not attempt to put more in than the sack will hold; and tended by a single man the machine will dispose of sixty sacks an hour.

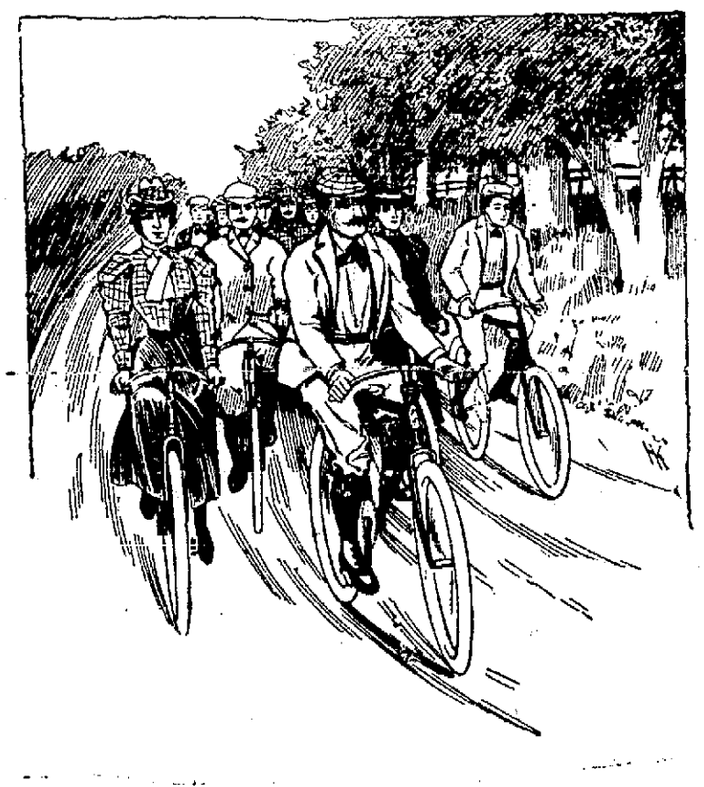
Housewife: "Why don't you work at some trade?"

Tramp (haughtily): "Trade, madam? I'm a professional man."

"What profession?"

"Well, just now I'm an after-dinner speaker."

A SCENE ON THE INDIANA ROADWAY.



Professional and Business Cards

HOTELS.

Brunt's Florentine Hotel, opposite C., H. & D. depot. Hotel and Restaurant. Popular prices. 26 elegantly furnished rooms.

The New Cambridge, opp. P., Ft. W. & C., C. H. & D., L. E. & W. and Lima Northern stations, A. S. Manhard, Prop. Popular prices.

The Harrod, E. Market street, Lima, Ohio. Open all hours. Rates, $2. Steam heat and electric lights. J. W. R. Altleberger, Propr.

INSURANCE.

O. F. Kemmer & Co., General Insurance Agents, room 1 Wise Block, Lima, O.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER.

J. C. Musser, Livery, Hack and Transfer line, No. 19 southwest corner Public Square. Telephone 46, both lines.

DENTISTS.

Dr. McIndoe fills teeth painlessly by electricity. Both 'phones. Cincinnati Block.

PIANO TEACHERS.

Lynn B. Dana, Teacher of Piano and Theory. Studio, rooms 11 and 12, over City Book Store.

PIANO TUNERS.

C. F. Woolery, tuner and repairer of pianos. Satisfaction guaranteed. 233 North Main.

Five hundred stoves wanted to store by the City Truck and Storage House.

Household goods moved. E. Stickney, 423 S. Main street. New 'phone 396.

TAILORS.

Joseph Bletzacker, Merchant Tailor, rooms 8 and 9 Satterthwaite block, for your spring suit or trousers.

J. W. McDonald, the Tailor, Telephone for Contatorium. No. 106 N. Main street.

Call on the Lima Ice & Coal Company for Pure Spring Water Ice. 'Phones 184 or 451.

UPHOLSTERING

Neatly done by John Reuthe, at 113 East North Street, Lima, Ohio.

WATCHMAKER.

Ches. Tucker, Watchmaker. Watches Clocks and Jewelry repaired. No. 111 East High, opp. Hoover Bros.

BANKS.

The Commercial Bank, Samuel A. Baxter & Sons, Lima, Ohio. Bonds, Mortgages, Investments, General Banking.

CHEAP CASH GROCERY.

We have a nice stock of staple and fancy groceries at lowest prices. Country produce a specialty. Give us a call. Tabler & Zimmerman, 201 South Main street. 'Phone 19.

DAIRY STATIONS.

J. H. Berryman, dairy products of all kinds. Free delivery. New 'Phone 155. 109 West Market street.

EAT BOWERS' BREAD.

It is always the best. It needs no false claims to attract attention to it.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT SURGEONS.

Dr. A. F. Knisely, Eye, Ear and Throat Surgeon, rooms 3 and 4, Cincinnati Block, Lima, Ohio. Bell Telephone 482. No charge for examination.

FLORIST.

Mrs. E. E. Rogers, Florist. Designing a specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers daily. 'Phone 106. 104 West Market street, Lima, O.

FURNITURE, ETC., WANTED.

Highest prices paid for second hand furniture, carpets, stoves, watches and jewelry and cast-off Gents' clothing. Bargains in second hand goods and safes at 128 east Market St. Give me a call and be convinced. A. R. Atkinson.

HATTERS.

Geo. R. Christia, manufacturer and refinisher of Men's Hats. Silk Hats remodeled, Silk and Stiff Hats to order. 127 E. High st.

OLD RELIABLE MUSICAL REPAIRER.

All kinds of musical instruments repaired and tuned, and work guaranteed. Filling violin bows a specialty. C. W. Vogie, 109 E North St.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

C., H. & D. R. R.

In effect July 10, 1898, at 1:15 o'clock a. m.

No.			
	SOUTH.		
7	arrives daily		2:27 a m
7	leaves "		2:32 a m
11	" "	except Sunday	5:45 a m
1	arrives "	" "	9:40 a m
1	leaves "	" "	9:45 a m
5	arrives "		12:20 p m
5	leaves "		12:35 p m
3	arrives "		4:00 p m
3	leaves "		4:05 p m
13	arrives "		9:50 p m
61	Sunday only, leaves		7:48 a m
	NORTH.		
2	arrives daily, except Sunday		8:20 a m
2	leaves " "		8:25 a m
14	leaves "		5:55 a m
6	arrives "		11:40 p m
6	leaves "		11:55 p m
4	arrives "	except Sunday	4:00 p m
4	leaves "	" "	4:05 p m
10	arrives "	" "	9:00 p m
12	arrives "		1:25 a m
12	leaves "		1:35 a m
60	Sunday only, arrives		7:40 a m
60	" " leaves		7:48 a m
62	" " arrives		10:20 p m

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

New Time Card, taking Effect June 26, 1898.

No.		
	EAST FROM LIMA.	
4.	Daily	7:35 a m
6.	Daily	8:50 a m
30.	Daily except Sunday	11:25 a m
20.	Daily except Sunday	3:15 p m
8.	Daily	9:40 p m
2.	Daily	10:50 p m
	WEST FROM LIMA.	
15.	Daily	2:00 a m
5.	Daily	8:05 a m
39.	Daily except Sunday	9:50 a m
9.	Daily	2:50 p m
35.	Daily except Sunday	6:10 p m

D. & L. N. R. R.

No.		
	GOING NORTH.	
6	Vestibuled express, daily ex. Sun.	11:30 a.m
2	Daily	6:15 a.m
8	leaves daily, Napoleon and Bellefontaine accommodation	6:40 p.m
	GOING SOUTH.	
8	leaves daily, Napoleon and Bellefontaine accommodation	7:45 a.m
1	Daily ex. Sunday	1:22 p.m
3	Express, daily ex. Sunday	7:15 p.m
7	Sunday only	12:10 a.m

ERIE R. R.

In effect June 26, 1898.

No.	WEST.	DEPART
5	Vestibule limited, daily for Chicago and the West	11:23 a m
8	Pacific express, daily for Chicago and the West	1:12 a m
1	Express, daily except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9:10 a m
31	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m
13	Wells-Fargo fim'd express, daily except Monday	4:50 p m
	EAST.	
8	Vestibule limited, daily for New York and Boston	9:02 p m
2	Express, daily except Sunday	3:21 p m
12	Express, daily for New York	8:41 a m
32	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m

OHIO SOUTHERN R. R.

In effect May 23, 1898.

TRAINS SOUTH.	TRAINS NORTH.
No. 1 leaves 5:45 a m	No. 2 arrives 11:35 a m
No. 3 leaves 8:30 p m	No. 4 arrives 9:30 p m

Trains Nos. 1 and 3, leaving Lima at 5:45 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., make direct connections for all points south and southeast. Baggage checked through from any residence in Lima to any point on or reached by the Ohio Southern. For further information as to rates, etc., call up city office, 75 Public Square. Telephone 69.

F. E. Fisher,
Gen. Pass. Agt. O. S. Lima, O.

L. E. & W. R. R.

In effect Sept. 5, 1897.

No.		
	WEST.	
1	arrives	9:40 a m
1	depart	9:50 a m
3	arrives	2:25 a m
3	depart	2:45 a m
5	arrives	4:45 p m
129	Minster accommodat'n, leaves	4:50 p m
	EAST.	
6	leaves	7:00 a m
4	arrives	1:25 p m
4	leaves	1:45 p m
2	arrives	7:15 p m
2	leaves	7:30 p m
128	Minster accommoda'n, arrives	8:10 p m

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE HILLS.

The flowing waves of our warm sea
Roll to the beach and die,
But the soul of the wave forever fills
The curving crests of our restless hills
That climb so wantonly.

Up and up till you look to sea
Along the cloud-kissed top
The great hill-breakers curve and comb
In crumbling lines of falling foam
Before they settle and drop.

Down and down, with the shuddering sweep
Of the sea-wave's glassy wall,
You sink with a plunge that takes your breath,
A thrill that stirreth and quickeneth,
Like the great line steamer's fall.

We have laid our streets by the square and line,
We have built by the line and square;
But the strong hill-risers arch below
And force the houses to curve and flow
In lines of beauty there.

And off to the north and east and south,
With wliderlag mists between,
They ring us round with wavering hold,
With fold on fold of rose and gold,
Violet, azure, and green.

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

THE MAD MARKSMAN.

AS it was the Saturday before the Wimbleton meeting, our company held a match at Bisley, at which our selected marksmen were pitted against those of the neighboring county battalion. I was one of the number, and I remember with pride—for Mary Mayfield, the handsomest girl in Dumbledon, for whose hand George Kempster, a lance corporal, and myself were rivals, were present—that after getting thirty-two at 200 yards and twenty-nine at 500 yards, I finished up at 600 yards with thirty, making my score ninety-one, a good performance in those days, and for the time I was a hero.

George Kempster was down next, and I am ashamed to confess that it was not without a triumphant glance and a smile toward Mary that I saw him finish with twenty-five and a total of eighty-four.

The marker had been hit in the eye by a splashing bullet and George and I were selected to take his place. I went unwillingly, I must allow, for Mary was there.

George strode away to the butts in such a manner that I often had to break into a trot to keep pace with him. Not a word did he speak, and when I asked him what caused his hurry he looked at me with such disdain, as I thought, that I subsided at once, and to tell the truth, felt rather ashamed. The target, a heavy iron plate, stood supported by stout girders some six feet from the bank of earth in the rear. In the middle of the plate—to be more precise, the six-inch "bull" itself had been cut out from the remainder of the target, and when shooting was in progress was fitted to its place by a heavy bolt that dropped from above.

The reason for this contrivance I once heard was that when a prize shoot took place for live pigs and poultry, the unfortunate animals were placed in the aperture and were claimed by the marksman who killed them.

I had made the plate look spick and span and had gone behind in the shade to rest after my labors, when suddenly a heavy hand was laid upon my shoulders and another on my mouth, and before I could move I was thrown heavily to the ground. I tried to shout, but something was in my mouth, and as I recovered from the shock of the fall I recognized the face of Kempster, though sadly changed, and hot and cruel.

He had a rope, and was binding my arms to my side, rolling me over and to and fro as though I were a dog. Then he ran to the mantlet, and I tried to rise; but my limbs seemed numbed, and before I could scramble to my knees he was back and had struck me to the earth again. When next I looked up he was standing beside me, and I felt my limbs securely bound together. He was mumbling, and I listened.

"Miserable little cur!" he hissed. "You thought you'd rob me of her, and win her for your own. I saw you smile and show your vulgar pride when I failed at 600 yards. I saw you make a sign with her and laugh together at my discomfiture? Miserable hound! Do you know, coward," he whispered, leaning over me. "I asked her last night to marry me and she refused? Perhaps you know why! Perhaps some one had poisoned her mind against me! Perhaps it was you. Yes, you sneak, villain, coward!"

As he said this his eyes seemed to start from his head, and every moment I expected the heavy stick he held in his hand to descend on my upturned face. In vain I attempted to make signs—to deny his assertions, and to calm his anger.

"Do you know who shoots next?" he asked.

I did remember. It was Corpl. Mayfield.

"I see you do," he continued. "It is Mayfield, and I see you thrill at the name because it is her name. Ha, ha; Fred will shoot well to-day, because there's a living bull, and as his bullet strikes the black the people will cheer, and his sister will smile!"

Heavens! What did he mean? Why did he unbolt the centre plate? "And the people would cheer and she would smile!"

I saw him remove the small, black circle from its place, and fasten across the space a thick black cloth; then I was jerked to my feet, and my back pressed against the stiff iron plate, while the madman silently and swiftly bound me fast by neck and feet and body.

I tried again to shout as I realized my position, and then to dislodge the black cloth so that my scarlet tunic would reveal my plight; but I was wedged firmly, and my head was the only member that I could move. I thought of her, and tried to pray, while all the time the madman stood by and jeered. Suddenly, horror! the bugle sounded, and Kempster paled for an instant, then recovered.

"Remember!" he whispered, "Mayfield is shooting. Seems queer that he should murder you, eh?" He laughed, and he was gone.

I saw the red flag wave and disappear, and then waited for the end. Oh, how long it seemed. Would that bullet never come? Did I hear it whistling through the air? No, it was only the wind in the trees. What was she thinking about? Did she dream of me at that moment? And Fred? I prayed to God to guide his aim.

Ping! and a distant report, and out from the mantlet came the black and white signal. Only a magpie! Surely Fred could not be shooting; he had never got so low as that for months. More waiting. Great heavens! it was terrible.

Ping! and out came the red. Nearer this time—an inner; but still not Fred's form. A low laugh came from the mantlet, as the wretch divined my own thoughts. This time for certain.

A dull thud, and up flew the white signal! Bull's-eye! What did it mean? Was I hit? There was a pain in my back, but it had been there for some time. Was I dying? The earth flew round and round me, and as I gasped for breath, a merciful Providence relieved my sufferings.

When I came to myself, a crowd of red-coated soldiers stood about me, and some one was bathing my brow. It was Fred.

"All right, old chap!" he whispered.

I think I smiled, and as I turned my head I saw a body being carried away on a hurdle. What could be the meaning of it? Was I killed, and did I see my own funeral? And musing thus I relapsed into unconsciousness.

Now I was in a house, and some one with soft, cool hands smoothed my forehead. It was Mary. Others were standing near—my mother, and Fred, and our sergeant. Then I was not dead.

"Buck up, old chap," said Fred, smiling.

"Take my hand," said another sweet voice, as though to reassure me. And I took it.

When at last I heard the story from Fred's own lips all the horrid details came back to my mind. I shuddered. It was Fred shooting; but how badly he shot that day was remarked by every one. He seemed nervous and his rifle shook in his hands. His first and second shots were poor, but at his third some shadow appeared to cross his sight, and as he pulled the trigger his left hand dropped and every one saw the shot strike the bank in front.

To the consternation of the onlookers a bull's-eye was signalled, and the captain of the opposing team immediately challenged the shot. The bugle was sounded, but no answer was given and no marker made his appearance. Then some one ran across the meadow to ascertain the cause, and there at the butts found two apparently dead men. One was dead—poisoned by his own hand, but the other, strapped and bound to the target, had only fainted, and help was soon at hand to coax him back to life.

And so George Kempster, hearing the dull thud, and concluding that his grim purpose was accomplished, had signalled a "bull" and immediately poisoned himself.

Poor Fred has never fired a rifle since. God answered my prayer that day and did guide his aim, and there he declares his marksmanship shall rest.

That is why my wife and I are not going to Bisley this year.—London Tit-Bits.

Trials of the Russian Grain Grower.

Owing to imperfect or expensive transportation, the peasant is not in the best position to obtain the full benefits of markets. "The harvest ended, each man brings his grain to market. Hoping to realize a more remunerative price by carrying his produce to a central or larger market, he makes application to travel. Here the factor steps in. In conjunction or in collusion with the local police, obstacles are thrown in his way week after week. Ten, twenty, or one hundred are in the same predicament. Finally, with the local station or market glutted with the yield of a county, the factor steps in and agrees to take all the grain in sight for about twenty-five per cent. below its market value. They have no choice, and thus a crop grown at a cost of twenty-five per cent. interest (paid to the factor for advances) frequently pays twenty-five per cent. additional after its maturity." Not only does such a system of handling grain cause loss to the farmer through low prices, but even more through the actual destruction of grain. It is estimated that millions of bushels of grain are lost annually on account of the failure of railways to afford transportation facilities or shelter for grain brought to them for transportation.—Popular Science Monthly.

THE ENGLISH IDEA.

WOMEN THERE BECOMING "STRONG MINDED."

Want to Dress in Costume That Has Been Rejected in Our Own Land of "Advanced" Women—Bloomers Suit Them to a Nicety.

ENGLISH women are making an effort to obtain rational dress, which, in their eyes, does not mean skirts. They claim that with the present ordinary style of wearing apparel women are obliged to wear corsets to secure a good fit for their gowns, and to prevent a "sloppy appearance," and that if disregarded this outward and visible effect they discard the steeled protector the bands of the skirts will cut into the waist, with injurious effect. That bands at the waist line are needed the dress reformer admits; it is also admitted that a single long garment has a sacklike appearance which is altogether unlovely. The horizontal break in the costume which is found in knickerbockers is aesthetic, the rationalist says, and the knickerbockers also follow the lines of the "beautiful natural figure."

It is admitted that a divided skirt made by a good tailor may look well, but that an ordinary skirt looks in the wind like a blown-out bag and flaps from side to side, fatiguing the rider and twisting itself into pedal, chain and wheel. But one of the most important points made by the rationalist is that mud and disease germs are collected on the curbs and bus steps by

THE ENGLISH IDEA.

even the shortest skirts, which reach below the knee.

Much of this is not to be gainsaid, though it has been proved in America that a circular or gored skirt made close fitting at the hips and about eight inches from the ground, is a pretty, modest length; will not blow, and will not catch in the wheel or chain even when a guard is not used. The fact is that English and German cyclists who wear skirts wear them too long—an awkward and dangerous length. Such skirts are seen more frequently this year in New York and they are not modest and they are very ugly. It is more possible to make a skirt that will be suitable for riding the wheel and at the same time fall to the regular walking length than it is to make a habit which will be suitable for both horseback riding and shopping. But when it comes to knickerbockers, it is found that we are much more conservative than the old countries. While Great Britain is making a stand against skirts, all the German advertisements of wheels for women show the women in the nattiest and snuggest of knickerbockers. Here the knickerbocker is the exception.

Leaf Rolling Caterpillars.

There are many kinds of "leaf-rolling" caterpillars, each employing a different mode of rolling the leaf, but in all cases the leaf is held in position by the silken threads spun by the caterpillar. There are plenty of birds about the trees, and they know well enough that within the circled leaves little caterpillars reside. But they do not find that they can always make a meal on the caterpillars, and for the following reason: The curled leaf is like a tube open at both ends, the caterpillar lying snugly in the interior. So when a bird puts his beak into one end of the tube, the caterpillar tumbles out at the other, and lets itself drop to the distance of some feet, supporting itself by a silken thread that it spins. The bird finds that its prey has escaped, and not having sufficient inductive reason to trace the silken thread and so find the caterpillar, goes off to try its fortune elsewhere. The danger being over, the caterpillar ascends its silken ladder, and quietly regains possession of its home.

The Shooting Fish.

The shooting fish is a native of the East Indies. It has a hollow cylindrical beak. When it spies a fly sitting on the plant that grows in shallow water, with remarkable dexterity it ejects out of a tubular mouth a single drop of water, which seldom misses its aim, and striking the fly into the water, the fish makes it its prey.

Concerning Buckles.

Not long ago a Radcliffe college girl thus telegraphed to a Boston book store: "Send me one Buckle on Spain." A few moments later the answer came back: "Can find nothing but the hymn beginning 'Buckle on Your Armor.' Pardon me, miss, but ain't that more appropriate for these times?"

GYPSY MONARCH CROWNED.

Coronation of the Leader of the Romany Tribe.

From the London Mail: With much quaint pomp and ceremony, and in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, a gipsy king was crowned yesterday on Kirk Yetholm green. The chosen of the Romany tribe is named Charles Blythe Rutherford. He has passed the age of three score and ten, and besides being crowned king his gipsy subjects also proclaimed him earl of Little Egypt. Prince Charlie, as he is familiarly termed, is a fine specimen of manhood. It is years since he gave up the roving habit of his tribe and devoted himself to the more prosaic occupation of keeping a lodging house in the village of Kirk Yetholm, but his admirers proudly proclaim that he is descended from the royal gipsy houses of Faa, Blythe and Rutherford. Charles Blythe Rutherford's mother was Queen Esther, the last gipsy sovereign crowned at Yetholm. Esther does not appear to have been too heavily endowed with this world's goods, seeing that she applied for parish relief and was refused on the ground that she had visible means of support as a "mugger"—that is to say, she possessed a horse and cart to convey her mugs to the customers who patronized her. The gipsy queen was offered admission to the poorhouse, but refused and lived on until 1883 in her own "palace," a low, one-storied, whitewashed cottage, with an open hearth fire, the smoke from which passed out through a hole in the roof. Quite recently Charles himself removed into this "palace," the lodging house not having proved a lucrative investment. The "archbishop of Yetholm," who placed the crown on the Romany monarch's brow, was Mr. Gladstone, the village blacksmith, whose father crowned Prince Charlie's mother, and whose family are said to possess the hereditary privilege of crowning the gipsy sovereigns. The crown itself was made of tin, adorned with tinsel, and surmounted by a thistle, and the archbishop, in performing the coronation ceremony, delivered a speech in the Romany tongue. After Prince Charlie had duly responded a procession was formed, in which mounted men, a brass band, macebearer and herald preceded the royal carriage, drawn by six asses, and after the neighboring villages had been visited the proceedings wound up with athletic sports, a public dinner and a dance. It is, of course, in its associations with the past that the interest of yesterday's ceremony lies. The Faas, from whom Prince Charlie is descended, claimed that their name was a contraction of Pharaoh, and asserted that they were connected by blood with the ancient kings of Egypt. So far back as 1540 James V of Scotland made a treaty with "Johonne Faw, lord and earl of Little Egypt," acknowledging his kingship, and giving him the right to administer law to and inflict punishment on his fellow Egyptians. Not long afterward, however, James changed his attitude, and issued an order commanding his royal subjects whenever they found three gypsies together to slay two of them without mercy. James VI endeavored vainly to exterminate the race, but the advance of modern civilization has done what succeeding monarchs vainly attempted to accomplish.

POWELSON'S GOOD WORK.

Ensign Powelson, of the St. Paul, the young officer whose expert evidence was an important feature of the Maine court of inquiry, has distinguished himself again. Mr. Powelson commanded the gun which disabled the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror recently, by one of the most remarkable shots in the naval history of the war. His gun also fired the shell from the St. Paul which exploded directly over a Spanish cavalry force on shore, scattering them in all directions. Ensign Powelson, when war was declared, was

ENSIGN POWELSON.

transferred, at his request and that of Captain Sigsbee, from the Fern to the St. Paul.

Breaking in a Hawaiian Servant.

When the white people first went to live in Hawaii their native servants, 'tis said, persisted in calling them by their Christian names. An English woman of strong will determined, on her arrival in Honolulu, that her servants should never call her Mary, and instructed them carefully in the presence of her husband. One day, when she had visitors, her cook put his head in at the drawing room door and politely inquired: "What vegetables for dinner today, my love?" He had heard her called that, and seemed proud of remembering not to say Mary.—Syracuse Standard.

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Christian Moerlein Brewing Co.,
CINCINNATI OHIO.
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Barbarossa and National Export,
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WHAT DO YOU WANT.

If you want help—a situation, have something to sell or rent, or if you wish to buy something, remember that a "want" in the NEWS costs much less than in any other paper and will bring you more answers than in all the other papers in the aggregate. If you want a girl, you are sure to find a good one through a "want" in THE NEWS. A lady had a want in the Times a week and got no girl. She placed it in THE NEWS, and before 5 p. m. had several applications and secured a first-class girl.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person, whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To SARATOGA, N Y—August 1st and 31, account Young People's Christian Union, C P Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

To PITTSBURG, PA—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address C. L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. H. & D. EXCURSIONS.

Toledo every Sunday via C, H & D, only $1 for the round trip.

Religious Meeting, Linwood Park, Vermillion, O., August 2-22, 1898—Agents of the C, H & D Ry, north of and including Dayton will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold August 1st to 22d inclusive, good going date of sale, good returning from Vermillion up to and including August 31st, 1898.

Omaha and Return—Every day until Oct. 15 the C, H & D Ry will sell round trip tickets at $30.50.

Kansas City, Mo., and Return—Every day until Oct. 15 the C, H & D Ry will sell round trip tickets at $27.50.

Tourist tickets on sale every day to the North, East and West, at very low rates.

What Is The Good

Of good printing? You can probably answer that in a minute when you compare good printing with poor. You know the satisfaction of sending out printed matter that is neat and up-to-date in appearance. You know how it impresses you when you receive it from some one else. Let us show you what we can do by a judicious mixture of brains and type. For the asking we will help you with your printing. Let us get you out some neat up-to-date stationery. We insure you perfect satisfaction, with prices lowest, consistent with good work.

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J. R. FINNELL L. S. GALVIN
Editors and Managers.

No. 316 NORTH MAIN STREET

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Is on sale at the following places:

C W HEISTER, DRUG STORE, 58 Public Square.

THOMAS JONES' GROCERY, corner Main and Kibby streets.

MELVILLE'S DRUG STORE, corner Main and High streets.

AQUARIUM CIGAR STORE, No 75 Public Square.

D CRAMER'S DRUG STORE, corner Main and Kibby streets.

A TRIBUTE TO BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck is dead. All his life lies in the past. It is impossible at this hour to survey the mighty range of this splendid life which has passed from one sleep to another. Surely he was the most powerful man of Europe. For thirty years the biography of Bismarck has been the eventful history of Germany. Under his guidance she has been a colonizing power as well as the arbiter of peace or war in Europe.

Through all the tortuous mazes of diplomacy and intrigal and in the teeth of formidable opposition this statesman to whom was assigned the title of "Iron Chancellor" kept steadily in view his great aim of the unity and aggrandizement of Germany.

A glorious light has been extinguished in the land. To many countries his name is hallowed. It may be truly said that he has been the greatest of master builders of modern Germany. Timidity had no place in Bismarck's soul. He was a lion among men, endowed with a granite strength of will and purpose, rare indeed in our age of feeble convictions.

Beneath the horizon of life the brightest star of German statesmanship has passed. Modern times have not produced a greater exponent of sound principles and one who so truly understood the proper relationship which exists between statesmanship and citizenship. Forever in ages to come his name will grace the roll of extraordinary statesmanship.

The recognition of his abilities has been increasing with the years for the past half century until in this hour of his death he is as widely known and highly regarded as any other statesman the world ever produced. His arduous labors, splendid genius and kindly sympathies for his race entitle him to the love and admiration of all mankind. With sombre soul and heavy heart the world tenders its condolence.

HOW ABOUT THE MAINE?

In the talk of peace settlement the Maine is overlooked. This is not satisfactory to the American people. But for the destruction of the battleship in Havana harbor, Cuban affairs might not have reached such a state as to have caused our interference. The destruction of the Maine must in some form be alluded to in our peace terms, and Spain publicly made to acknowledge the odium of that deed of treachery. The case is not one now that can be submitted to arbitration or settlement any more than it could have been before the war. The American people are a unit on this, and the Maine must not be overlooked or neglected. It was a deed of Spanish treachery; it forced us into a war; by uniting the factions of our people; and they will not be satisfied with other than an acknowledgement, in some form or other by Spain that she was responsible for the deed. If only an indemnity for the families of the sailors lost is included in the peace terms the nation will be satisfied. But the Maine should be included in the settlement of the war by Spain; included publicly, and as a distinct item. The United States is eager for peace, but not so eager as to overlook one of the causes of the war. It may severely tax Spain's pride to acknowledge the deed, but that is no reason why Americans should forget it. "Remember the Maine" has been our battle-cry and the American people want it publicly remembered in the settlement with Spain. It will not do to say it is included in the general terms of peace; it is of sufficient importance to warrant a distinct and separate item.

NOBODY OBJECTS TO PORTO RICO.

It is a circumstance worth noting that there is no protest whatever against the acquisition of Porto Rico. Nowhere is a voice raised against the annexation of that island. It is taken for granted that in the settlement with Spain Porto Rico will become American territory, and that we shall take possession of it and proceed to administer its affairs perpetually in the manner which the best judgment of Congress shall hereafter determine. We are not aware that even the most violent opponents of the general policy of national expansion are filing any objections in the case of Porto Rico.

Yet every alleged constitutional difficulty, every practical problem of administration, every supposed danger to our system and to the future of our institutions, that enters into the question of the Philippines, applies likewise to Porto Rico. The differences are all of detail and of non-essential circumstances, not of principle.

This is an encouraging evidence of the rapid education of public sentiment by recent events. If the whole country has already arrived at the conclusion that we are able to undertake the ownership and management of Porto Rico without going to pieces as a republic, or even straining our institutions, a universal and cheerful acquiescence in the Philippine enterprise is not far off.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Blanco says he has 100,000 troops left in Cuba. Another big excursion to Spain is one of the events of the future.

† †

An Ohio man sent three of his sons to the front, but remained at home himself to keep track of the state campaign.

† †

Spain has now arrived at a point in the controversy where she is willing to stand still if somebody will just please hold the other fellow.

† †

'Tis well Schley is a commadore instead of a preacher, else that proposed testimonial of the admiring Maryland friends might take the form of a pair of slippers.

† †

Spain's obstinacy in suing for peace has been a fortunate thing for us. With Miles camped on Porto Rican soil we shall be in a better position to discuss the subject.

† †

There are too many girls in the world who talk of longing to become army nurses and do good, whose mothers continue to get up in the night when there is sickness in the family.

† †

Miss Jessie Schley, the peace advocate, is on one side of Spain with an Olive branch. Uncle Winfield of the navy is on the other side with thirteen-inch guns. Thus do we get the enemy coming and going.

† †

It is rumored that the following cable was sent to the German admiral at Manila: "Admiral Boomsoch von Diederichs, greetings: Leave dot feller Dewey alone already once. He was ein sehr gross Deutcherwhacher, don't it? Wilhelm Kaiser."

DEWEY.

Oh, Dewey was the morning
Upon the first of May,
And Dewey was the Admiral,
Down in Manila Bay.

And Dewey were the regent's eyes,
Them orbs of royal blue;
And Dewey feel discouraged?
I Dew not think we Dew.

—BY THE B. DAM POET.

"Faust" at Hover Park to-night.

Hammers Driven by Air.

Pneumatic hammers, driven by compressed air, are now generally used instead of hand labor for chipping and cleaning iron and steel castings and billets so as to free them from any defects which would injure the finished forms into which they are to be rolled or drawn. This hammer will do the work of three men. The same principle has been applied in the ship yard for calking, in which the tool can be worked very fast, doing the work of five or six men.

Quite Eloquent.

Betty—How did you ever come to accept old Billions?

Letty—He has a nice address.

Betty—Indeed?

Letty—Yes; 'steen hundred and 'steen Fifth avenue.—N. Y. Herald.

The Duke's Qualification.

When the Athenaeum club was first founded Croker, one of its founders, was urgent that no man should be admitted who had not in some way distinguished himself in literature. Soon after he proposed the duke of Wellington, when some one said: "The duke has never written a book." "True," replied Croker, "but he is a capital hand at reviews."

OHIO.

New and Interesting Happenings Within Our Borders.

Special to The News:

FRANKLIN, O., Aug. 1.—The third annual assembly of the Miami Valley Chautauqua opened very successfully Saturday, a large crowd being in attendance at both the morning and evening sessions. Sam P. Jones opened the assembly with his lecture on "Manhood and Money." The large tent was filled, fully two thousand persons being present. Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, delivered his lecture on "Foods" Saturday evening. There are camping on the grounds about 150 people, and the numerous tents, electric lights and Chinese lanterns make the grounds very picturesque. Many more campers will arrive next week. Dr. W. O. Thompson, of Oxford, preached Sunday morning and Dr. P. S. Henson in the afternoon. The music is furnished by the Ladies Tuxedo band, of Cincinnati, and a chorus and quartet under the leadership of Mr. Harry Eldridge. The attendance Saturday was very gratifying to the management.

Stone in His Nose.

MARYSVILLE, O., Aug. 1.—Byron Staley, aged 4 years, who makes his home with his grandparents, George Davis and wife, was playing in the gravel in the road and snuffed a small stone up one of the nostrils of his nose and was unable to remove it. He was taken to the sanitarium and all efforts to remove it by the physicians have proved fruitless. He bleeds profusely and it is feared that the stone will cause the little one's death.

To Manufacture Needles.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—A number of Cleveland capitalists are organizing a company to be capitalized at $1,000,000 to manufacture needles in this country by machinery. Heretofore all needles have been made in Europe by hand. Eugene Frontaine, of this city, is the man who after nineteen years hard work and study has invented a needle making machine which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the needle-making industry.

Body Had Tell-Tale Bruises.

MASSILLON, O., Aug. 1.—Leopold Kracker, construction foreman for the Pennsylvania Railway Co., who was found dead near Pittsburgh, was brought here for burial. Mr. Kracker has brothers and sisters here and formerly lived in Massillon. His body was found near an abandoned oil well, and as it was bruised and several ribs broken it is the general belief that he was murdered.

Thought to be Murder.

WOOSTER, O., Aug. 1.—The horribly mangled remains of Amos Jacobs, a well to do truck farmer living near Colston, was found along the Erie track. As his pockets were rifled it is believed that he was murdered. Jacobs was an old showman, having been for many years connected with the Adam Forepaugh and Sells Bros. circuses, but retired some years ago.

Canal Squabble Ended.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 1.—The state canal commissioners sold the last piece of property in the Hamilton basin for $350 to Peter Humbach and the noted controversy is now practically at an end. The property in Hamilton has caused more litigation than any other similar piece ever owned by the state

Rev. Sam Jones Preached.

LANCASTER, O., Aug. 1.—In spite of rain, nearly 7,000 people were on the camp-meeting grounds here. Rev. Sam Jones preached to an immense audience for nerly two hours. Mr. Jones left Sunday night for the east.

Getting Metropolitan.

TIFFIN, O., Aug. 1.—Within the next 80 days an electric light plant and a water works system, to cost $18,837, will be erected in the village of Sycamore. A telephone exchange will also be put in as soon as possible.

New Post Offices in Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Post offices were established in Ohio as follows: Honesty, Noble county, George H. Wilson, postmaster; Huber, Hancock county, William A. Calihan, postmaster.

Charged With Embezzlement.

LOGAN, O., Aug. 1.—Samuel Harris, treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, at Blatchford, is in jail at Logan charged with embezzling funds of the order. He admits his guilt.

Ashland Bank Got Them.

ASHLAND, O., Aug. 1.—The Ashland officials sold $46,000 worth of street improvement bonds to the Ashland First national bank for $2,006 premium. There were 11 bidders.

Accident Proves Fatal.

NEWARK, O., Aug. 1.—John Watkins, the young Wheeling boy who had an arm and leg mangled by a B. & O. train at Black Hand, died at the infirmary.

Noted Showman Critically Ill.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 1.—Mr. Ephraim Sells, one of the proprietors of the Sells circus, is lying at his home in this city at the point of death.

Watson's Melons are sweet.

HONORS FOR WILSON.

He May Be Appointed Military Governor of Cuba Within a Very Short Time.

Gen. James H. Wilson, who is said to be slated to go to Cuba for the purpose of forming a stable government in that unhappy country, is a hero of the civil war and one of the most prominent railway men in America. He was born 53 years ago in the southern part of Illinois, and was graduated from West Point in 1860. He took part in the Port Royal expedition, and for his services in that campaign and in the capture of Fort Pulaski he was made a major in 1862.

GEN. JAMES H. WILSON.
(He May Be Appointed Military Governor of All Cuba.)

He was on the staff of Gen. McClellan at South Mountain, and was inspector general of the army of the Tennessee in the Vicksburg campaign of 1863. He was given the rank of lieutenant colonel after the battle of Chattanooga, and from May to August, 1864, he was in command of the Third cavalry division of the army of the Potomac, and for his services in the Wilderness he was raised to the rank of colonel. He commanded the cavalry division of the Mississippi from October, 1864, to July, 1865, and closed the war by taking prisoner Jefferson Davis. Gen. Wilson retired from the army in 1870, to engage in the railroad business, for which he was especially fitted. He has been identified with railroad interests in the United States and China for 20 years. At present Gen. Wilson is a resident of Wilmington, Del.

REVISED HISTORY.

British Government Undertakes to Correct One of Our Mistaken Notions.

Those poor simple-minded Knickerbockers who have been taught to believe that their beloved city was in possession of the British during the major part of the revolutionary war, until the oft-celebrated Evacuation day, November 25, 1783, and that Cornwallis surrendered his army at Yorktown, on the peninsula of Virginia, have been historically upside down for more than a century. Consequently all our books of history must be sent across the ocean for revision.

That this is necessary is shown by a late publication of the British government entitled: "Historical and Descriptive Catalogue of the National Portrait Gallery, Abridged, Revised and Continued by Lionel Cust, M. A. F. S. A. Director, Keeper and Secretary." This great collection of portraits of national worthies includes one of Charles Marquess Cornwallis, K. G., by Gainsborough, and its description in the catalogue is supplemented by a 20-line biography for the information and instruction of all British subjects. The learned director, keeper and secretary, master of arts and fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, has availed himself of this opportunity to teach history anew. For the benefit of those Americans who have not time to await the necessary revision of our standard histories, the essential paragraph from this 500-page publication of her majesty's government may be given in advance. It is as follows:

"Toward the end of the American war Lord Cornwallis rendered important military service, but he was at length overpowered, and compelled to surrender his whole army to the united forces of America and France at New York, October 19, 1781."

To the M. A. F. S. A. "Yorktown" was a terra incognita. He had heard once upon a time, however, that there was a small town, somewhere in America, called New York, so he has revised the biography of Lord Cornwallis to agree with the full measure of his knowledge of the history of his own country and of ours. Will the average Englishman ever learn the elementary facts of American history?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Boston's Oldest Pupil.

Arthur Crumpler, a colored man of Boston, born a slave and now 74 years old, is attending a night school in that city. He is Boston's oldest pupil.

WANTS

All notices inserted in this column must be paid for in advance. Twenty-five cents is charged for one insertion and 35c for three insertions.

FOR SALE—DISPLAY CARDS—At the News office. "Furnished Rooms," "For Sale" and "For Rent." tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Furnished house, six rooms, all modern improvements, pleasantly located. Will rent cheap to good tenant. Apply, 119 South Metcalf street. 33f

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Give me a call. I will guarantee you the best on the market in Slate, Tin, Steel, etc. All kinds of spouting. Repair work a specialty

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CHRIS GEIGER, Agent for the Celebrated SCHLITZ BREWING CO.'S MILWAUKEE BEER.

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Families supplied with this healthy beverage in pint or quart bottles or by the keg. Also the Export bottled at the brewery. Delivered to any part of the city on short notice.

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STRONG AGAIN! Sax-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worms them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Wm. M. Melville, south-west corner Main and High streets.

Some Tailors

Believe it good policy to buy "bargains" in cloth and attend auction sales. We consider the best policy to be a consideration of our customer's wishes. No matter what a man wants, in the way of tailoring, he gets it or he is told the reason why. We make the most fashionable garments that can be produced for the money. We guarantee a perfect fit and satisfaction in every way.

SHERMAN WERNER & CO.,
308 North Main St.

Beauty's opinion is not always expressed by words. When the most stylish young ladies of Lima buy our perfumes and call again for a second and third supply, it indicates that they are pleased. It only shows their good taste, as the Palmer perfumes are recognized to be the very best and purest extracted odors manufactured in the world.

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ENTERPRISE DRUG STORE,
237 North Main St.

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In sums of $100.00 and upward on long time, improved city and farm property, at low rate of interest. Building loans made. Loans can be made upon the monthly plan if desired. No delay. See us before leaving your application elsewhere.

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ROOM 6 HOLMES BLOCK. - LIMA, O.

Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Murphy,
Physician and Accoucheurs.

Devote special attention to family practice and to the ladies during the lying-in. Confinement charges $5.00, including attendance during the usual nine days. Calls promptly attended day and night. Office and Residence, 619 North Main Street. Bell Telephone, 247.

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CHILDREN CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
To any part of the City Free of Charge.
MACK DIXON, Prop. Opp. Burnet House and Court House.

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Wanted to Store by the
CITY TRUCK AND STORAGE HOUSE.
Household Goods Moved.
E. STICKNEY,
436 South Main Street.
New 'phone 306.

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At the Very Lowest Rate of Interest and on Short Notice. We have a large amount of money to loan on long time, in sums of $500 and upwards, on city property and improved farm lands, with privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing Cheap Money on Easy Terms will find it will be to their interest to call. City Property, Vacant Lots and Farms for sale on Small Payments.

C. H. FOLSOM,
Real Estate and Loan Broker,
Rooms Nos. 2 and 3 Holmes Block, Lima, O.

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Umbrella Hospital

Re-Covering and Repairing. New Umbrellas and Parasols made to order on short notice. Walking Canes Re-Ferruled. Work guaranteed or money refunded. Baby Carriage Parasols a specialty. Baby Cabs retired. Drop a postal and we will call. Goods delivered free of charge.

F. J. SHAVELIAR & CO.,
Northeast Corner Public Square, Lima, O.

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AT 6 PER CENT, in sums of $800 up, on FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY. Loans made for long time, with privilege of paying all, or part, at any interest day. LOANS MADE AT ONCE. Call on us when you want CHEAP money on EASY terms.

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WHERE NEXT?

Oil Man Asks a Question That is Puzzling Many

Operators—Where is the Next Pool of Oil is the Problem They Want Solved.

"Where is the next pool of oil?" remarked an eastern oil operator, who just recently arrived in this field from the east.

This is a paramount question, one that nearly every man identified with the oil trade would like to have solved.

It is a grave problem, and one not so easily solved. All well laid plans have been upset and even geologists are at sea. When the old Sisterville field was discovered during the present decade, says he, it was the universal belief that an oil belt had been found that would extend from the lakes to the gulf. The bright anticipations of the fabulous fountains of wealth lying dormant underneath the hills and valleys to the south have been wrecked and bright hopes and almost unlimited fortunes have been lost in the vain search for the new New Eldorado.

The Carter Oil company has expended $200,000 during the past two years searching for a southern outlet. The Whiskey Run pool, in Ritchie county, has already proven itself to be a freak.

The production of the famous Elk Fork pool has dropped off to an alarming degree, and there is but a faint hope of extending it further in any direction, save to the northeast. While this direction furnishes creditable wells, still they are not of the gusher class and cut but very little figure in "runs" of the pipe line. And while the Pleasant and Tyler county hollow sands are furnishing their quota of small wells, they are entirely inadequate to make any marked change or effect upon ever increasing demand for crude oils.

NOTES.

There was no change in the market price of local oil to-day. The market remained exactly the same as on Saturday last.

The well drilled in by Mr. Betts in Perry township, near the Auglaize township line, has made several flows and shows for a nice producer.

The Foreman well in the Bluffton field, located on the Balmer farm, just north of the farm on which the Kemp well is located, was shot Saturday and made a very poor showing.

GETTING WARMER.

The Story H. F. Vortkamp's Thermometer Tells.

The weather to-day was fine. Here's the record of H. F. Vortkamp's thermometer:

9:00 a m	70
10:00 a m	74
11:00 a m	78
12:00 m	82
1:00 p m	80
2:00 p m	79

DESTITUTE.

Emma Smith, with two babes in arms, walked to this city from Spencerville to-day. She was destitute and claimed to have friends at Sidney. She was given transportation there.

Boly Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner of Main and North.

FLAGGED THE MOON.

Conductor Thought It Was the Headlight of Another Train.

"Say, you want to hear this story," said the railroad conductor. "It's a good one on Joe Gibson, one of our fellows. Joe's a good deal of a kidder himself, but the boys are having their turn at him now. It happened up in the Trenton yards a few nights ago. Joe's train was to be side-tracked at Nice avenue. Well, when the train arrived at that point Joe jumped off and ran ahead to the switch. He threw the switch over, and waved his lantern to the engineer to come ahead. The next minute Joe happened to glance due east down the track, and he nearly dropped his lantern with fright. There was the great round headlight of another engine beaming down upon him on the very track his train was about to take. Recovering himself, he swung his lantern furiously, at the same time shouting: 'Pull out, pull out! Don't you see her coming?' The engineer jammed her up, and stopped short. 'What's the matter?' he shouted. Joe had gathered some new knowledge in the meantime, and his expression changed completely. He didn't say anything, but simply gave the signal to 'go ahead.' When the engineer pulled into the track he saw the full moon climbing over the track dead ahead of him. Joe had simply flagged the moon, that's all."—Philadelphia Record.

Don't fail to read the want ads. in THE NEWS.

A PLEASANT TIME

Will be Spent by Those Who Attend the A. O. H. Entertainment.

To-morrow evening the members of the Hibernian Society will give another of their enjoyable entertainments and dances at their hall in Wheeler block on West Market street, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. A very interesting program of songs, music, recitations and dialogues is the attraction, after which dancing for the young folks will be indulged in. The admission to this entertainment is free and as the order is about to continue these socials a small admission may be placed on all others gotten up by the members in future. The best of talent has been secured.

HOPES AROUSED.

Soldiers at Camp Thomas May Yet See Active Service.

Major General Wade Called to Washington—News Concerning Second Regiment Members.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 1—Major General James F. Wade, commanding the army at Camp Thomas, was to-day ordered to report forthwith to the secretary of war at Washington. In compliance with the order General Wade and five members of his staff left to-night for Washington.

The order had the effect to arouse new hopes among the troops, especially among those of the Third corps, who had come to think they would not be called for in the war. General Wade and his staff will reach Washington some time to morrow afternoon.

The percentage of sickness at Camp Thomas, notwithstanding there has been rain for a week, continues very low. Out of the 12,000 troops in the division, there are but 288 sick in the hospital.

Ed. Wert, Second Ohio infantry, died to day. His remains will be sent to his family at Galion, Ohio, to-morrow.

Yesterday morning Col. J. A. Kuert of the Second Ohio, received special orders No. 147 from the war department under the date of July 26, which reads as follows:

"Private John W. Lutz, Company C, Second Ohio Volunteer infantry, now in confinement serving sentence of a courtmartial at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., will be discharged without honor from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay."

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. H. F. Vortkamp, north east corner North and Main.

They "Kited" a Fortune.

Two brokers just sent to jail in England for "kiting" commercial paper are said to have floated $10,000,000 of worthless notes in six years.

AUGUST—1898.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	....	....	....

UNION MAN

In Name Only is the Member Who Seldom Attend,

But Send up His Dues by Some Active Member, Then Growl Because the Business Didn't Suit Him—Notes.

There are men who join trades unions merely to have the name of being members. They never have the remotest idea of ever accepting any office or fulfilling any duties. They never go near the meetings unless compelled to do so. They desire to have all the benefits to be derived, but they are unwilling to take any part in securing them. There is nothing so mean and despicable as the man who, joining a trades union, shirks the duties of membership. A man who keeps out of the union is bad enough, yet he can at least claim an honest purpose, but the man who plays the hypocrit that he may secure the benefits, and is unwilling to share with his brother members a fair share of the work, is beneath the contempt of all fair minded men and is a drag on the market of trades unionism.

So, then, you luke warm members, come up to the scratch; do your duty like men. Come up to the meetings and there ventilate your honest opinions, and you will soon walk along on the upper paths of unity, liberty and love.

NOTES.

Don't play at the role of trades unionist—be the real article.

The most effective way to fight your enemies is by supporting your friends.

Contentions and quarrels over local differences of opinions, and long debates over trifles, is the way to kill an organization.

Those who pay dues to their unions only because they have to, will never be able to appreciate the good they derive from them.

The Trades Council meeting to-morrow evening promises to be an interesting one and all delegates are expected to be present.

The president of the barbers' union has instructed the labor editor of THE NEWS to notify all members through the labor column to be at their hall this evening as soon as possible after closing time. It is hoped the craft will consider this as a sufficient notice and act accordingly.

The cry that labor organizations are on the wane is like the small boy whistling to frighten away the ghosts. Keep your eye on the numbers that ascend the stairway leading to Trades' Council hall each evening during the week and you will witness substantial evidence to the contrary.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strenght by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Young People's Christian Union

Of the United Presbyterian Church, Saratoga, N. Y., August 3rd to 8th, 1898. For the above occasion the Erie will sell excursion tickets on August 1st and 2nd for one fare for the round trip—$15.45. The Erie have the official train, and will run a special train through from Chicago to Saratoga, passing Lima as second section of No. 8 at 9:02 p. m., August 2nd. For space in sleeping cars and any other information, apply to

F. C. McCoy, Agent.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The United States transport Concho, Capt. Samuel Fisk, which sailed from Santiago July 23 with 168 sick officers and men, arrived at New York Sunday.

Rumor is being actively circulated that the cause of the present arrests in Corea is attributed to the design to dethrone the emperor and to install the crown prince in his stead.

The London Times announced Monday morning that the Royal Ulster Yacht club has arranged to challenge for the America's cup. The New York Yacht club will be notified of the decision immediately.

The London Times editorially Sunday morning says: "Since the first Napoleon death has claimed no greater victim. Bismarck was one of the few men of whom his contemporaries can predict with some assurance that his work will endure."

A dispatch from Friederichsruhe states that Emperor William has sent a telegram from Bergen Norway, directing that the Grofbose infantry regiment, No 31, stationed at Altona, send a guard of honor to Friederichsruhe. The guard arrived Sunday.

Rev. John Walsh, Roman Catholic archbishop of Toronto, died suddenly Sunday night of heart failure. He was apparently well, although he was confined to his room with a sprained ankle. He was 68 years of age and was a native of Ireland.

George H. Foster, one of the trustees of Northwestern university, died Sunday of Bright's disease at his home in Evanston, Ill. Mr. Foster was for several years a leading grain merchant on the Milwaukee board of trade where he acquired a large fortune.

An unprecedented cold snap is giving Nebraska a premature taste of fall. At Kimball, near the Wyoming line, it snowed for seven minutes Sunday morning, the first time snow ever fell there in July. No damage to crops is anticipated, save a checking of the growth of corn.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has received a commodore's pennant taken from the Spanish man-of-war Isla de Luzon in Manila bay. The pennant is two feet square and is spotted with blood. It was sent as a gift to the city by a party of Chicago men serving on board the United States steamship Boston.

In Berlin the news of Prince Bismarck's death, which became generally known only through special editions of the papers, produced profound sorrow as so sudden a realization of the fears of his demise was not expected. Several papers Sunday morning published special articles with mourning borders.

The war department has received large numbers of complaints from persons all over the country of the non-receipt of mail from soldiers in Cuba. The postmaster general has just completed arrangements for regular trips for carrying the mail and will not depend as heretofore upon the irregular trips of transports.

The Mobile and Ohio railroad offers $100 in gold to the coupon ticket agent located in the United States, Canada or Mexico who offers the best suggestion for a "line name" for that railroad and names for its through trains between St. Louis and the southeast and St. Louis and the south. The contest will close August 14.

Ten young people were seriously injured Sunday by the overturning of a tally-ho at the foot of the Ogden avenue viaduct, Chicago. Fifteen persons were riding in the vehicle bound for a day's outing at Riverside. While crossing the viaduct at Ogden avenue the horses became unmanageable and rushed down the steep incline, bringing up against the curbing.

Improved Wagon Wheels.

The spokes of a new wagon wheel are driven out to tighten the tire by placing two wedge-shaped collars inside the hub, which are drawn together by a screw thread to press against the ends of the spokes and force them out as the circumference of the outside collar increases.

INSTANTLY KILLED

Man Fails to Get Out of the Way of an L. E. & W.

Passenger Train and Meets an Awful Fate—Other Railroad Happenings of Interest to Men of the Rail.

Passenger train No. 2 on the L. E. & W. railroad, in charge of conductor Charles Goebel and Engineer Carter, struck a man by the name of John Smith, near Brice, last night, killing him instantly. The deceased was walking along the track and didn't hear the train coming. He is said to have been demented. The remains were removed to Ft. Recovery and turned over to the coroner.

NOTES.

O. W. Bell, trainmaster at Akron for the Northern Ohio railroad, spent Sunday in Lima with his family.

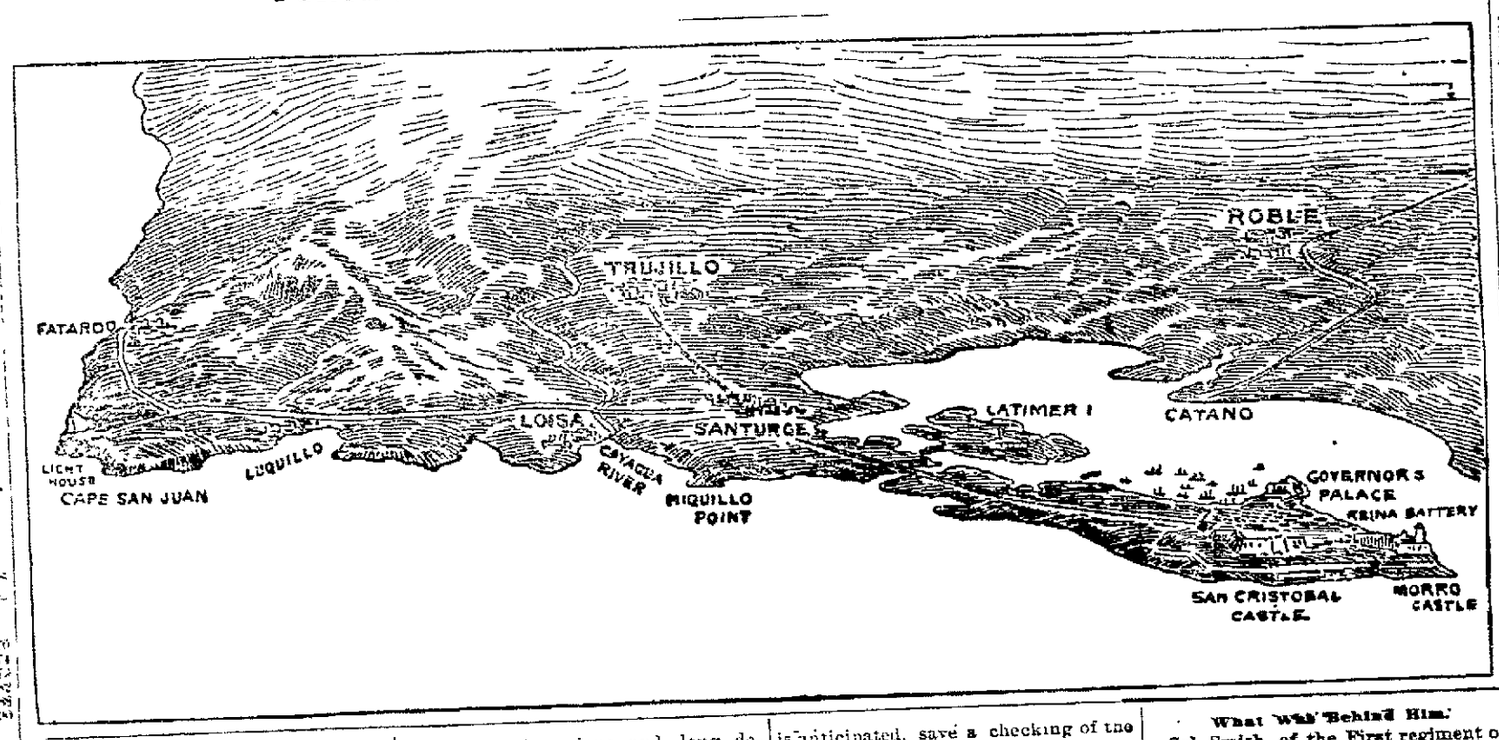
Superintendent S. B. Floeter, of the C. H. & D., together with his wife, is spending a few days at St. Ignace, Mich.

Mr. Bandy, of Georgia, has been made chief clerk of the C. H. & D., in this city, vice J. H. O'Connor, resigned.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North.

Don't fail to read the want ads. in THE NEWS. You will find something there of interest to you. tf

FORTIFICATIONS OF SAN JUAN CAPITAL OF PORTO RICO.



What Was Behind Him.

Col. Smith, of the First regiment of California volunteers, tells a story of one of the recruits at the Presidio. This is an Irishman, and not overbright, and he was doing guard duty. "Do you know your orders, sentry?" asked the colonel. "Yis, sor," was the reply. "If you face the rising sun, your left hand would be on the north of you and your right hand to the south of you. What would be behind you?" "Me canteen, sor."

$5.00

TO

NIAGARA FALLS

AND RETURN FROM

LIMA to PERRYSBURG

INCLUSIVE

Thursday, Aug. 4th

VIA

C., H. & D.,

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RY'S.

TICKETS Good going on trains Nos. 4 and 6, of August 4th, good to return, leaving Niagara Falls, August 9th.

J. A. McINDOE,
. . . DENTIST. . . .
Painless filling by electricity. Painless extracting by local preparation on the gums and vitalized air. All the latest methods. Rooms 7 and 8, Cincinnati Block.

J. A. CHAPIN,
. . ARCHITECT . .
BELL TELEPHONE 472.
62 Public Square - - Lima, Ohio.

Dr. A. W. Kahle, 708 West Spring St., Bell 'Phone 19, Lima 'Phone 136.
Dr. P. D. Kahle, 507 West North St., Lima 'Phone 65.
DR. KAHLE & KAHLE,
Harper Block, cor. Main and North Street, Lima Telephone 192. Lima, Ohio.

W. A. SMITH,
Slate and Tin and Steel Roofing.
Asphalt gravel roofing. All kinds of spouting and tin work promptly attended to. Corrugated iron roofing a specialty.
200 South Main St. New Phone 508.

MITCHELL'S ART STUDIO,
230 North Main Street.
SIX FINE PHOTOS 50 CENTS,
Cheapest place in the city for photograph work of all kinds. Give me a call.

JACOB KISSEL
Dealer in Fresh Salt and Smoked Meats, Fish, Poultry and Game in season.
126 W. High St. Both 'Phones No. 192.

Columbia Restaurant and . . . Lunch Room.
Single meals 15 cents.
Meal tickets, 21 meals $2.75.
We serve the best meal in the city.
Give us a call
FRANK SCHLUPP, Prop.
69 PUBLIC SQUARE.

WM. HOHL,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
Boarding by the day or week. The best place in the city to get a jug filled. Have the finest line and most complete assortment of whiskies in Lima. Good accommodations for travelers at reasonable rates.
136 South Main Street, Lima, O.

When You Want a Cab See
J. C. MUSSER,
The Elizabeth St. Livery, Hack and Transfer man. He has the finest turn-outs in the city. All kinds of rigs for light and heavy livery. Rigs the best. Prices the lowest. Both 'phones 46. Give us a call. See us for Cabs.

CHES TUCKER, WATCHMAKER.
Special attention given to the repairing and adjusting of complicated watches and clocks.
111 EAST HIGH STREET,
In Wells Fargo Express Office.

CHIROPODIST.
Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment Manicuring.
Ingrowing toe nails cured, corns and bunions removed without pain. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Will call at residence if desired.
BOWDLE BLOCK,
South West corner Square, Lima, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN
In sums of $100.00 and upward on long time, on improved city and farm property, at low rate of interest. Building loans made. Loans can be made upon the monthly plan if desired. No delay. See us before leaving your application elsewhere.
R. W. WALLACE & CO.
Room 6 Holmes Block. Lima, Ohio.

PHILLIP ALBERT,
Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Manicuring room. Face steaming and massaging a specialty.
Room 9 Holmes Block, N. Main St.
He does all kinds of fine hair work and invites all to call and see him. Chiropodist specialist. Special attention given to the treatment of the scalp and and hair.
Switches, $1.50 up. Wave and Bangs $1.50 up.

TODD BROTHER'S
NEW MACHINE SHOPS.
We do a general line of repairing of all kinds. Pipe cutting a specialty. We have the only machine in Lima that can cut pipe from 2½ to 8 inches. Prices reasonable, work satisfactory. When you want anything in our line give us a call.
119 S. CENTRAL AVENUE.

CRANE & MOSER,
Embalmers and Funeral Directors.
Attended by Mrs. Crane a college graduate of embalming. Night calls promptly responded to at our office, 17 Public Square. Both 'Phones 350. Chairs and Tables to rent.

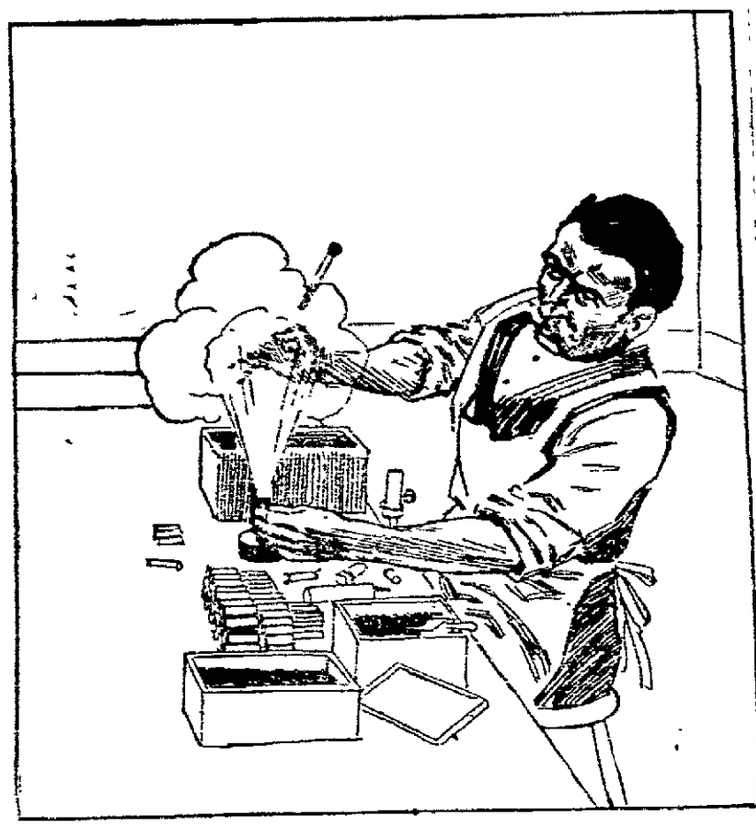
IF YOU WANT
A new Wheel of the best make. A second hand Wheel at a bargain, or wish to trade your old wheel for new one, then go to
C. N. GLADWELL,
667 South Main Street.
All repairing neatly and substantily done.

When Your Laundry
Comes home with the bosom slimsy and minus near every button; it is your own fault if you neglect to hunt up a laundry that is careful about these details.
We are No. 212 East Market street. Both 'phones; call No. 35, we will send for your laundry and send it back to you in up-to-date style quicker than any laundry in town.
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY.

RHEUMATIC! A Guaranteed Cure for Rheumatism for sale by Hover's and J. N. Cunningham. x191y

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

DIDN'T THINK IT WOULD EXPLODE



FIREARMS ARE CAPRICIOUS THINGS.

The Tendencey of Even the Most Ordinary Gun Is to Go Off Anyway.

CAREFULNESS DOES NOT PREVENT EXPLOSIONS.

A Fall of Sixty Feet Failed To Affect Primers Which Afterward Responded to the Trigger.

Somebody has said that a gun is dangerous without stock, lock or barrel. That is almost true. Guns and revolvers seem to load themselves mysteriously. In handling firearms a proportion of humans in this world appear to be afflicted with a mental weakness that makes it impossible for them to count straight or to see solid objects. They draw four cartridges out of a five-chambered revolver and carefully count the four cartridges as five, or they look anxiously into the breach of a double-barreled gun and fail to see that only one barrel is empty. This is not a humorous description, or an exaggeration for the sake of making a point. Every man who handles weapons much will admit that the eye, having become accustomed to peering into guns, and the mind, having become accustomed to thinking of them, become indifferent and prone to illusions.

When familiarity breeds a contempt in the eye and the brain, against one's will, the case becomes worse. Thus, one of the most careful of guides in Maryland was loading some shells for snipe one afternoon for a party of sportsmen who were coming down that night. He loaded the powder in first, and as soon as a shell was filled with explosive he laid it aside and went on with the next. When he had completed his work of loading the shells with powder he began at the beginning of the row to fill them with shot. He was surprised to see that the shot barely found room in the shells, and on investigation found that he had loaded each shell twice with powder. There would have been a fine collection of sore shoulders and headaches had he not discovered the mistake in time.

Apart from mistakes like this the business of handling firearms is attended with danger. There is no element of safety in explosives. They will do things which no theory or argument will explain.

In climbing up a hillside the writer dropped a belt full of 12-gauge shells, fitted with super-sensitive primers, down a cliff that was about sixty feet high. At the bottom was a mass of rock and as soon as they fell we dropped flat, expecting that they would explode. But not one did so. We clambered down and found the brass cases battered and dented. In some cases the primers were indented.

Why didn't they go off?

No one knows. They were all right, for those that had retained their shape did good service when fired in a gun.

Now, one of the men who witnessed this was in the Adirondacks deer shooting that year. His guide whispered to him to load, as a deer was coming. He put two shells into his gun and closed the breech carefully. You may imagine that he did it cautiously, if for no other purpose than not to alarm the quarry. Yet as the gun was being closed the action of the firing pin set off one barrel and the deer did not come that way. The gun was perfect and the firing pin was delicate and in first-class order. It could not have more than touched the primer of the shell. In fact the primer was hardly dented. Yet it went off.

The armorer of a Chicago regiment was loading cartridges in the armory one Saturday afternoon about five years ago. He was a good man, expert at his business. His appliances were in excellent condition and he had loaded all his cartridges except one. He remembers that before he began to load this last one he blew a little dust out of the loading block (the little block with a hole in the center on which the base of the cartridge rests so that the primer will not touch anything). Then he placed the cartridge into it and loaded it. The minute he began to ram the powder in it exploded and tore off three fingers. It was found that, in some mysterious way, a little piece of iron had lodged in the hole of the loading block. The armorer was sure that it had not been there in that instant when he looked at it, and, besides, he could not imagine whence the iron could have come, for it was unlike anything that there was in the armory. But it was there and it did the work.

Nothing shows the uncertainty of explosives more than "hang fires." The hammer drops, you wait an instant, there is an explosion. You bring the gun down from the shoulder and at once she goes off. Many of the accidents of the hunting field are caused this way.

Guns have been known to explode without a blow from the hammer. In a pigeon shooting club, near Morgan's, New Jersey, a man picked up a gun which had been loaded probably half an hour before. The hammers were down and pressing on the firing pins. His first action was to raise them, and as he did so the two barrels went off. It was evident that the firing pins had been pressing so hard on the primers of the shells that the little movement necessary to raise the hammers completed the pressure and discharged the gun.

Guns burst in queer ways. Sometimes the muzzles are blown clear off. Again, a gun will simply split along the side of the barrel. Slugs or heavy shot used in a shot gun often bulge it without breaking it open. Sometimes the bulge is gradual and involves the larger part of the barrel. Sometimes it is confined to a small area and lies around the barrel like a big welt. A defective shell may blow a hole into a barrel, leaving it perfect in all other respects.

I saw a man fire a heavy breech-loading goose gun with an enormous charge. The gun proper withstood the test, but the stock split off clean and the recoil drove the gun barrel over his shoulder, gashing his face and arm savagely.

Why do so many "unloaded" guns go off? Because there is something vicious about a fire arm. You may unload it carefully and examine it minutely. Lock it up. Pick it up a few weeks afterward and do not be surprised if you find that it is loaded. How does it happen? Quien sabe?

The only safe thing to do with the wicked tools is to take them apart when you get them home. Then put the cartridges and shells in another part of the house. And then, if you find afterward that they have come together in some miraculous way, you can only explain it by saying that it's the nature of the beast. D. J. D.

IT WENT OFF ALL UNAWARES.

HIT HIM RATHER UNEXPECTEDLY.

THE CANARIES

On his way to the coast of Spain it is supposed that Commodore Watson will casually stop at the Canaries and add a few more islands to the territory of the United States. After the war we can have a real bargain day in Spanish islands. The Canaries lie off the west coast of Africa between latitude 27 and 30, or between the latitudes of Tampa and of St. Augustine, Fla. It will not be so easy to take these islands as it was to take the Ladrones, for the Spaniards have been busily at work fortifying the principal ports, and have considerable garrisons there. The two principal ports are Santa Cruz, on the island of Teneriffe, and Las Palmas, on the Grand Canary. Santa Cruz is the capital of the islands. Over it rises the giant volcanic peak of Teneriffe, 12,182 feet high. From this island and mountain Weyler takes his title, being Marquis of Teneriffe. Therefore American gunners will bombard the island's principal town all the more heartily.

It is reported that there is a garrison of 7,000 Spanish soldiers in Santa Cruz, of which 1,000 are artillerymen. Not long ago an officer who arrived at Southampton on a ship from Cape Town, which touched at Santa Cruz, reported that there were 300 engineers and 600 men working day and night, to strengthen the defenses there. Breastworks and bastions were being thrown up to double the strength of the fortifications at all vulnerable points, and ship loads of ammunition had been sent out from Spain. All the empty houses and several churches had been taken by the government for store houses and barracks. As long ago as May martial law was proclaimed on the islands.

The city of Santa Cruz is on the south side of the island of Teneriffe and has a population of 11,000. It has an excellent harbor and does nine-tenths of the whole business of the group. Many batteries and forts frown along the mountain sides overlooking the harbor. It was a shot from one of these batteries that took off the arm of Nelson in 1797, when he unsuccessfully attacked the place. In a church at Santa Cruz are several British flags captured by the Spaniards on that occasion. If it were not for Spanish shiftlessness and misrule, Santa Cruz would be a flourishing and important place. As it is, everything has that "general odor of mild decay" and laziness and poverty which characterize all Spanish possessions. Even wheeled carriages are scarce in Santa Cruz, the inhabitants looking with more favor upon palanquins and ox-sleds as modes of conveyance.

Porto Oratava, near Santa Cruz, is favorably known in Europe as a resort for consumptives. There are a couple of good hotels in Oratava which are patronized largely by English people, but the difficulty of reaching the place, even after one has landed at Santa Cruz, and the disinclination of the Spaniards to do anything to keep it in good condition, prevents it being the popular resort which it otherwise would be.

Next to Santa Cruz the most important town in the islands is Las Palmas, on the Grand Canary, with a population of more than 12,000. It is on a bay which affords a safe anchorage in any except a southeast blow. Numerous forts defend the harbor, some of them old and many of them new. The oldest and most formidable of these forts is the Castello de San Francisco, which was built 295 years ago. Last year this immense mass of masonry was entirely remodeled and partially rebuilt under the supervision of two German engineers. It now has, among its other guns, five 18-ton guns of the latest pattern, and earthworks constructed after the latest and most approved principles have been added to it. This fort alone is believed by the Spaniards to be able to keep any hostile fleet out of the harbor. Another of the forts commanding the harbor is the Castello de San Fernando. This fort has been much strengthened and repaired, and four new 10-ton guns mounted in it. A third fort, the Castello de la Luz, has been repaired and armed with the old guns taken from the Castello de San Francisco.

The Canary Islands are seven in number and have a population of 291,000 and an area of 2,800 square miles. In other words, their area is a little less than that of the state of Connecticut and their population about the same as that of the city of Cincinnati. Those who believe in the theory of a lost Atlantis proclaim the Canary, Cape de Verd and Madeira Islands and the Azores remnants of that sunken continent. The Canary Islands were known to the Phoenicians and the Romans. Ptolemy, Pliny the Elder, and Plutarch called them the Fortunate Islands.

The islands received their names from the Latin "Canis," a dog, because of a breed of large dogs which was raised there in the time of the Roman Empire. All "swell" Romans had Canary dogs in their houses. Some of these beasts cost $500 and $700 a pair. The breed is now entirely extinct, and in place of dogs which gave a name to the islands we have as household pets birds which take their name from them. The canary in its wild state in the islands is not so beautiful as in its domesticated state, but is tuneful and prolific. The Canaries used to be noted for their wine, and some is still sent out from there. Since 1853, however, when a philoxera destroyed the vines, the wine production has not been great, and much of the land formerly devoted to viticulture is now planted in cactus for the raising of the cochineal bug, the production of cochineal having become one of the great industries of the islands. The inhabitants of the Canaries are slightly darker than the inhabitants of Southern Spain. The original inhabitants of the islands were called Guanches. Spain exterminated this race when she took possession of the islands. The natives fought hard for their independence, but were finally overcome. Some of the present inhabitants of the islands claim to have Guanchen blood in them, but the claim is doubtful. Who these Guanches were is a question. Some philologists say that some of the words of their language which have been preserved are similar to words of the same meaning in the dialects of North Africa. On the other hand, a distinguished German scholar, who has investigated the matter, says that all the names of places left by the Guanches in the interior of the islands are either of Berber or Teutonic origin, and believes that the Guanches were the descendants of Gothic or Vandal immigrants.

However the truth may be, there are Spaniards on the islands now, and Commodore Watson will stop and talk with them.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCERS.

New York.—Among the officials who conduct athletic games and bicycle race meets the referee is usually looked upon as the most important. That is so because in him are vested the powers of final decision on all doubtful points as well as several other duties of an arbitrary nature. From the standpoint of the competitors he is undoubtedly the most important of the officials, not excepting the starter. But the spectators care little about him. In their estimation there is only one official worthy of much of their attention. He is the announcer, the man who tells them who was first across the tape, who was second, who third, what the time was and all other details regarding the progress of the tournament.

Not many years ago there was no such personage as an official announcer. In those days the results were posted up on a bulletin board at athletic meetings, and those of the spectators who were blessed with good eyesight could keep track of the contests. Much faultfinding was the natural result, and the old Williamsburg Athletic Club, of New York, was the first to institute a reform. The management of that club hit upon the idea of departing from the antiquated "telegraph board" custom, which we inherited from our English cousins. In its place a strong-lunged man was appointed to shout out the results of the several events to the crowd as soon as they were decided. The scheme made a big hit and has been made use of at practically all sporting tournaments ever since.

At first the official announcer depended solely on the carrying power of his voice in discharging his duties. That was not always satisfactory, particularly in cases of large crowds. The vocal strain was such that the voice of the announcer often gave out long before the conclusion of the tournament. Then all the spectators could hear was a series of hoarse squawks, which carried no meaning to the ear. This disadvantage has been overcome, too. The modern instrument, known as the megaphone, has been seized upon by the official announcer, and with its aid he can send tremendous volumes of sound to any corner of the sporting inclosure without much wear and tear of his thorax. He holds the cornucopia-looking affair to his lips, aims its muzzle at the persons he is addressing and talks in an ordinary tone. His message is thrown to its recipients, as a roar from a cave.

When bicycle racing became one of the recognized sports the official announcer played an important role right from the start. Not only was he found to be a necessary adjunct in informing the patrons of race meets of what was going on, but he was called upon to help the clerk of the course in getting the contestants out on their marks promptly. Women preparing for the theater are less dilatory than a lot of cyclists making ready for their races. The clerk of the course often verges upon insanity in trying to get his men to the starting point in quick time so as to prevent annoying delays between races.

The oldest announcer in point of service as well as the best known is Frederick W. Burns, an athlete of great skill in his youth and an all around sportsman. He is a familiar figure at all sporting events of note, his deep baritone voice of extraordinary reaching qualities making him particularly adapted to the office. At boxing tournaments, as well as at athletic and bicycle contests, Burns has officiated as announcer for almost a score of years. He understands the requirements of the position perfectly and the chief value of his work is that he talks slowly and distinctly, every word he utters being audible. The accompanying illustration was made from a photograph taken specially for this article at a recent bicycle race meet at the Manhattan Beach track. It shows Mr. Burns, armed with his megaphone and programme, ready to inform the occupants of a crowded grand stand the results of the races.

Mr. Burns has been associated with amateur sports from his boyhood days. Following the fortunes of the original Williamsburg Athletic Club, he became a member of the Brooklyn Athletic Association when that organization succeeded the Williamsburgs. Next he figured prominently with the Nassau Athletic Club and Varuna Boat Club. He was also one of the members of the first lacrosse team of the United States to attain anything like national renown. He is now an enthusiastic bicyclist, devoting his energies to the subject of highway improvement. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association of the United States, in which capacity he has been successful in working several reforms.

His popularity as an announcer is due in no small measure to his keen sense of humor. He is quick to appreciate an opportunity for a witty sally, and never fails to take advantage of it.

Sails Made of Paper Pulp.

A process has been discovered by which sails for vessels of all kinds can be made out of paper-pulp, and it is claimed that they serve quite as well as canvas, and are very much cheaper. They swell and flap in the wind like the genuine, old-fashioned article, and are supposed to be untearable.

Warp prints in light colors will be fashionable goods for fall wear.

LATE LOVE.

Love came to me through the gloaming!
The dew on his wings lay wet,
And the voice of his wistful greeting
Was weary with old regret.
"O heart," he sighed at my casement,
"Must I wait for a welcome yet?"

He had come with the early roses,
In the golden shining of morn;
But I asked a gift he bestowed not—
A flower that bears no thorn.
So, through the glare of the noontide,
He left me, to toil forlorn.

And now—in life's quiet evening,
When long are the shadows cast—
He comes with the few pale blossoms
He has saved from a hungry past;
And into my heart unquestioned
I take him to rest at last.
—M. E. Martyn, in Chambers' Journal.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Women rule us with a rod of iron." "Yes—curling iron."

Photographer (to captain in his new uniform)—"Look fierce, please."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"My Lord," said the foreman of an Irish jury, when giving in his verdict, "we find the man who stole the mare not guilty."

"I believe he thinks more of her money than he does of her." "Yes. He always had such good taste."—Detroit Free Press.

Little Mary (sobbing on mamma's shoulder after a scolding by papa)—"Mamma, don't you just wish we had never married papa?"

Grandmamma—"What are you doing in the pantry, Tommy?" Tommy—"Oh, I'm just putting a few things away, gran'ma."

"Goodness! I don't see how Mrs. Pennyparse can stick on so many diamonds." "Easily enough. They're paste."—Brooklyn Life.

"What did she say?" "She said she'd file my proposal with all the others and consider it when she got down to it."—Harper's Bazar.

"You can always judge a man by the company he keeps." "That's pretty tough on the warden of the penitentiary."—Detroit Free Press.

Hotel Proprietor—"We have an orchestra to play during meals." Prospective Guest—"The favorite air should be 'Hail to the Chef.'"—Puck.

"Don't you ever get a vacation, Hopper?" "Yes; the clerk in our office who makes puns goes away for two weeks every summer."—Chicago Times-Herald.

He—"That vessel out there is hugging the shore closely." She—"Yes; and I regret to say that at this moment the situation is unparalleled."—New York World.

"How is your wife?" "Um, her head has been troubling her a good deal this year." "Sick headache?" "Not exactly. She keeps wanting a new hat every four weeks."

"Papa," said Freddie, "the Spaniards call us Yankee pigs; why don't we call them some horrid name?" "We do," said little Tim. "We call them Spaniards."—Harper's Bazar.

Husband—"Do you realize that your clothes have cost me over $2000 during the last year?" She—"It was all done because I wanted to look well before you, dear."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Caudle—"Wake up, Jeremiah! I do believe there's a man in the room." Caudle—"Yes, dear; and he's trying his best to get a few winks of sleep. Good night."—New York World.

"An army nurse has to be at least twenty-five years old!" The brave girl quailed. "They must think we're dead anxious to be nurses!" she exclaimed, much perturbed.—Detroit Journal.

Aged Millionaire—"And you refuse me?" Miss Beauti—"I am sorry, sir, but I cannot be your wife." "Is it because I am too old?" "No. Because you are not older."—New York Weekly.

Edith—"It requires lots of courage for Laura to go away as an army nurse." May—"Oh, I don't know. There are few men to be found anywhere else."—Philadelphia North American.

"Say, pa," asked the little son of a railroad conductor, "what's an ex-chequer?" "An ex-checker!" exclaimed the ticket puncher. "Why, that must be a retired baggageman."—Chicago News.

"Do you ride a wheel?" she asked. "Well, I don't know that I would be exactly justified in claiming that," he replied, "but now and then I have a wrestling match with one of them."—Chicago Evening Post.

"I've cured my husband's insomnia." "How did you do it?" "Pretended I was sick, and the doctor left medicine which Henry was to give me every half-hour all night long."—Chicago Record.

"Tell me about your graduating class photograph, Miss Lily." "Well, all those homely girls standing up at the back are the smart ones; all those pretty girls sitting down in front are the silly ones."—Chicago Record.

"Is there any danger of the boa constrictor biting me?" asked a lady visitor at the Zoological Gardens. "Not the least, marm," cried the showman. "He never bites; he swallows his wittles whole."—Tit-Bits.

"To what do you attribute the curative properties of your springs?" asked a visitor at a health resort. "Well," answered the proprietor, thoughtfully, "I guess the advertising I've done has had something to do with it."

"I see that they have put a sounding-board at the back of the minister's pulpit," said Baron. "What do you suppose that's for?" Egbert—"Why, to throw out the sound." "Gracious," said Baron, "if you threw out the sound there wouldn't be anything left to the sermon."—Boston Travele..

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CAUSES THE FEUDS.

ENVY, "FORTY-FIVES," BAD ROADS AND WHISKY.

Bad Roads Shut Kentucky Mountaineers Off from the World in Idleness Five Months in the Year and Interfere with Schooling—Convicts at Road Building.

(Lexington Correspondence.)

WHAT causes mountain feuds in Kentucky?" is a question civilized people often ask. Citizens of the Blue Grass region of this state are generally willing to allow the law to take its course when a murder has been committed. One hundred miles away as the crow flies, in the counties of Clay, Perry, Breathitt, Powell, Bell, Harlan, Letcher, Menifee, and Lawrence, a different code prevails. If a man is killed his kinsmen are in duty bound to kill the murderer. If the dead man has been killed from ambush, it is considered right and proper to use the same tactics in the taking off of the murderer. It is not considered cowardly to shoot the slayer of a member of one's family from behind a tree. It is simply repaying in kind. These facts admitted, the question quoted comes unbidden.

The answer is hard to find. Congressman David G. Colson of Bell county, who has just been made colonel of the Fourth Kentucky volunteer infantry, in answer to this question, said:

"You ask a question difficult to answer. We mountain men have been kept so far away from the influence of the law that every one of us has had to depend on his good right arm to defend his rights of person and property. I have had two brothers killed. One of them was first shot to pieces by an enemy, and we thought he would never recover. Then all the hate of a century rose up within me, and I took a Winchester and started to kill the men who, as I supposed, had killed my brother. I felt that it was my duty to kill them I did not think I was about to commit another wrong in trying to right the one we had suffered at the assassins' hands I did not think it would be assassination for me to kill them from ambush, as I started out to do I felt glad that I was so soon to kill them. I failed to get across the mountain in time to intercept the men, and I never got a shot at them. But I know just how a mountaineer feels when he wants to avenge a wrong.

"Well, my brother got well, but he was afterward killed, and he killed his slayer after he had been shot through the heart. My other brother was killed last year by an assassin. You see, the law with us does not work rapidly or justly. A murderer is generally able to prove an alibi, for he nearly always kills his victim without being seen This leaves no other course open to us save fighting the destroyer with his own fire. It may seem strange to you people of the Blue Grass that these things are true, but I do not hesitate to say that were your best men to remove to the mountains they would soon be imbued with the mountain spirit, and they would adopt our method of righting wrongs."

"But you haven't answered my question," said the correspondent.

"No, I have not," replied the colonel, "and to tell you the truth, I cannot answer it, as so many different things go to make up the cause of mountain feuds. They come up from time to time, a score or more of men are killed, and when the leaders are out of the way the wars stop, and that's all there is to it. I am sorry that nothing can be done to prevent these outbreaks, but I suppose they will continue to astonish the world as long as we have mountains inhabited by a race of people who are willing and

SHERIFF WHITE OF CLAY.

ready to kill when they think it is their duty to do so"

Dr. Blair, a practitioner of Pineville, Bell county, and a man of more than ordinary ability, was asked what caused mountain feuds He said:

"Envy has a great deal to do with bringing on mountain feuds. If one or two boys in a family of poor mountaineers become ambitious and try to rise in the world their more indolent companions are filled with envy, and often do all in their power to drag the workers down. This was the case with my brother and me. We were poor mountain boys, and lived on a little farm in Letcher county. Only a bare living could be made on the farm and we decided to educate ourselves and try to be someboy. We were soon able to teach school, and at night I would study medicine, and my brother would read up on the higher branches. In due time I went to a medical college, got my diploma, and went back to my county town to practice. My brother was still teaching.

"Several of our neighbors, boys who did not love books and who put in the most of their time consuming moonshine whisky and shooting 'forty-fives,' got mad at brother and me one day because we would not drink with them. That was their excuse, but they were really envious of our success. They began a systematic warfare on us. They tried to make us fight them, but we declined, and then they told everybody that book-learning had made cowards of the Blair boys. They threatened to kill us if we did not leave town. We stayed. Finally our enemies' insults grew so bold and so unbearable that we determined to fight it out with them. We bought two of the best 45 calibre rifles we could find and the next time our enemies tried to run us out of town we opened fire on them. We did considerable execution and for a while we were not molested, but a feud had been started, and knowing it meant a long war, I left and settled in Pineville, which is out of reach of the men who tried to kill me because I wanted to make something of myself. My brother also left and is teaching in a college far away from the land of feuds. Had we not learned by contact with the outside world that it is wrong to kill our fellow men we would no doubt have been waylaying our enemies until this day, had they not killed us in the meantime. Yes, sir, it is envy in nine cases out of ten that causes mountain feuds."

Mrs. Lucas, who keeps a hotel in Manchester, Clay county, where the Baker-Howard feud is now raging, and is the widow of a gallant Federal sol-

WILSON HOWARD.

dier, Col. Lucas, when asked what caused mountain feuds, replied: "The forty-fives.'" She meant pistols of 45-calibre and she called them by their mountain name. Continuing, she said:

"We have 'forty-fives' for breakfast, dinner and supper, and if we put two or more men in the same room at night they talk about 'forty-fives' until they fall to sleep It is the last subject at night and the first subject in the morning. It is the 'forty-five' all the time. Men study about nothing save shooting. Nearly every tree between here and London, on a road twenty-four miles in length, has been shot at. Scores of bullets have been fired into nearly every one of them. It is shoot, shoot all the time. Not content with shooting at trees, turkeys and other targets, the men will shoot their pistols off here in town at night just for the fun of the thing. You had an example of this the other morning, before daylight, when some one shot Judge Eversole's dog in my yard, and the bullet that killed him lodged in the wall of the room in which you were sleeping. The fellow who fired those shots had nothing against the dog. He had thought about shooting so much and had been restrained so long because the soldiers were here that he had to fire off his pistol. He happened to see the poor dog and blazed away at him. If he had seen a man whom he did not like he would, in all probability, have shot him

"Boys learn to shoot the forty-five before they are old enough to learn their A, B, C's, and the result is that when they grow up they are wild to shoot somebody. When one of them hits a tree in the centre while engaged in target practice, some one in the crowd will say, 'That shot would have killed a man.' Thus they are brought to associate the shooting of a 'forty-five' with the killing of a man, and when they become men, and often before, they get into a difficulty and the result is that the deadly 'forty-five' is brought into play and another feud has been launched We want more books and fewer 'forty-fives.' Take away the pistols, give us good books and teach our young men and young women how to read and understand them, and I will guarantee that the mountain feud will become a thing of the past."

Hayden Brock, a young mountaineer, who lives in Laurel county, and has been a student at the State College in Lexington for three years, was asked what, in his opinion, caused mountain feuds. He hesitated before answering, but he finally said:

"Bad roads. You see, our roads are so bad that a four-horse team can haul only 2,500 pounds of goods from London to Manchester. This can be done only during the summer and fall months. In the winter and spring it is impossible to haul empty wagons over this road, and the mail has to be carried on pack mules. We are therefore shut off from the world during at least five months in the year, and when we do have communication, it is so slow and costly that many of our people have never seen a railroad train and know nothing about cities. These bad roads prevent our children from going to school during the winter months, and the result is that we have a great deal of illiteracy. The mails are few and necessarily slow, so that we are entirely out of touch with the world and all that is going on in it. Freights are also very high. It costs 25 cents a hundred pounds to haul freight from London to Manchester, and to Hyden, the county seat of Letcher county, it costs 75 cents a hundred.

"Owing to the poor roads, very little work can be done in the winter, and the enforced idleness breeds ignorance and crime. Many of our people spend their dreary winter days and nights in making and drinking moonshine whiskey, and this often results in shootings and killings, and often starts feuds. If we had better roads we would have more and better schools, there would be fewer illiterates, and our people would have something else to think about besides shooting and killing. We have many bright young people here in the mountains, but they have no opportunities and the bad roads keep them at home, so they usually drift into feuds and often become outlaws. Bad roads are the bane of the mountains, and they cause all the feuds."

The Rev. J. J. Dickey, a Methodist minister who has been working among the mountain people for fifteen or twenty years, and who has studied their character closely, thinks the only hope of the people in this benighted part of the state lies in more education and better roads. It has been suggested to use the convicts in building highways through the mountains, instead of allowing them to remain in the penitentiary engaged in pursuits which keep thousands of workmen who are not criminals from having employment. Putting the convicts to work on the roads of the mountains would present the curious spectacle of criminals civilizing hereditary law breakers. It would be a great deal better for the health of the convicts, and at the same time it would give the mountaineers that contact with the outside world which seems to be necessary to prevent them from sinking still lower in the scale of civilization. Religion does not afford the necessary relief, Mr. Dickey says. It is true that the people are quick to embrace religion, but they do not grasp the full import of its meaning, and it fails to have the restraining influence which is supposed to characterize religion. As an instance, it may be cited that "Bal" Howard, leader of one of the factions in the Baker-Howard feud, is a strict church member and a Freemason, and Tom Baker, leader of the other faction, is also a member and a Freemason

As there seem to be so many different opinions as to the causes of the feuds in Kentucky, it is to be inferred that they are the result of various causes, which the persons interviewed have clearly pointed out. A concerted effort will be made at the next session of the Kentucky legislature to have roads built through the mountains by the convicts, and an effort will be made to establish and maintain more and better schools in the parts of the state which have produced so many bloody feuds.

It is believed that good roads and good schools will regulate the "forty-five" to the rear and cause the mountaineers to come into closer contact with the law and with civilizing influences.

F. R RILEY.

Royal Ladies Who Smoke Cigarettes.

The young empress of Russia cannot prevent the ladies of her court smoking, but she has begged they will not do so in her presence, wherever she may be. The Paris Liberte says the empress dowager, the queen of Italy, the queen regent of Spain, the empress of Austria, the queen of Roumania, and the queen of Portugal all smoke cigarettes The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says he knows the queen regent does not, and he doubts whether the empress dowager of Russia does. But the cigarette is now the fine ladies' companion. Cigarettes are served as regularly as coffee after dinner in French houses that go in for up-to-date style. Cycling has worked with fashion. In the cycling costumes for ladies one now usually sees a pocket for the cigarette case.

Rat-Catching Snakes.

They appear to be turning snakes to good account in Brazil, for rats have become so abundant that a domestic snake, the giboya, which has about the circumference of the arm, is sold in the market place in Rio Janeiro to be kept in the house as a protection against rodents. It would seem that the serpent pursues its prey more for the pleasure there is in it than from a sense of hunger, since it is said that it rarely eats the rats caught Similar in its habits and attachments to the domestic cat of more northern latitudes the giboya will, it is said, find its way back to the house of its master, even if transported to a considerable distance.

First Visit Home in Eighteen Years.

War causes many separations and brings sorrow into many homes, but in the case of Lieut. Daniel Burkholter of the Third United States volunteer cavalry, better known as Griggsby's Rough Riders, the Spanish difficulty has been the means of his first visit home in eighteen years. Lieut. Burkholter passed through Pittsburg from Chickamauga last night to Manor, Pa., where his mother and sister live. He enlisted in the Rough Riders at Bismarck, N. D., where he has been a ranchman since 1880. After spending two days at Manor he will go to Washington, where he will spend the rest of his leave of absence of seven days.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

POOR, FOOLISH PERSON!

From Judy.

He—Lord Noodle does not look up to the mark. He fancies that his brain is affected in some way.

She—Nonsense. I wonder he worries about a little thing like that.

A NEW WAY WITH BANKERS.

Wife—By the way, Clive, I had a letter from my banker while you were away. He said I had overdrawn my account.

Husband—Yes dear; and what did you do?

Wife—I told him not to be so rude again, and I sent him a check for the amount.

AN INCIDENT IN A WALK ABROAD.

Phil May in Punch.

Harmless Lunatic (who is occasionally allowed out with a pop-gun)—Oh, I say, do you know how to catch a rabbit?

Nervous Stranger—No, I don't.

Harmless Lunatic—Well, you just get behind the hedge and make a noise like a turnip.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

To Prevent Rust on Steel.

Fire-irons that have to be laid by during the warm months should be protected from rust by being coated with a mixture of india rubber, dissolved to the consistency of cream in naphtha. This coating can easily be rubbed off the steel when needed.

Novel and Cheap Portieres.

Clever women have found a novel way of utilizing ball gowns after they are discarded for wear. It is to make them into portieres. The different colors and materials are put together harmoniously in strips about a quarter of a yard wide, joined with some effective embroidery stitch. The stitching should be in bright colors, corresponding with the materials used. A popular pattern is the "bayadere stripe," where the strips run diagonally.

Hints For Cleaning Gloves.

Gloves cleaned with naphtha are usually wrinkled, and smell of the cleansing agent besides. A woman who has learned to do the job successfully, says that she does it by drawing the glove on the hand, having first mended it neatly in case it needs it; then with a clean sponge, kept for the purpose, and a small bowl of naphtha, she goes smoothly over the glove, rubbing one way until all the spots are removed. Then with a clean towel she wipes the glove over again before taking it off and pinning it to a towel. When several are thus attached to the towel, she puts it over a chair or in some place where the air will reach the gloves, and she does not undertake to wear them for at least a week after they have been thus cleaned.

Avenues of Wastefulness.

Mops and brooms not hung up.

Tea and coffee pots neglected.

Corks left out of vinegar and molasses jugs.

Spices exposed to the air.

Preserves opened, forgotten and left to sour.

Soap left in dishpans to dissolve and waste.

Orange peel thrown away (save it for kindling).

Bits of meat thrown away.

Carpet brooms used to scrub with.

Pieces of bread and cake allowed to dry and mould and then thrown away.

Failing to dry a box of soap for several days before using it.

Dried fruits left uncovered and consequently allowed to become wormy

Dish towels used for holders.

Sheets used for ironing table.

Napkins used for dish towels.

Towels used for wash rags.

The face of flat irons used to crack nuts on.

Pictures in Modest Homes.

Touching the matter of pictures in the country homes, where the resources of the city print shop are not readily available and substitutes must often be accepted in lieu of things one would like to have, somebody has very well said: Too many pictures are often used in a single room. Better one good picture, properly framed, than three or four crowded together along a wall. I have counted something like twenty pictures on the walls of a single room in a country house, and the room was not very large either.

In these days of photographic reproduction, copies of the finest pictures in the world are placed within the reach of almost every home, even those where severe economy must be practiced. Photographs of the finest of ancient and modern art can now be had from fifteen cents to $1 each, according to the size, and if one has a little ingenuity in the use of tools frames for these can be made at home.

On the whole, no more satisfactory pictures can be obtained for a small sum than these mounted photographs of great paintings. Then, too, one can often find in various first-class periodicals full page reproductions of some beautiful modern paintings. These, surrounded by a home-made matting and a home-made frame, will be in good taste, will be decorative and to the last degree inexpensive. The choice of colored pictures for framing is a matter fraught with no little risk, unless one is competent to distinguish between good and poor work. The art papers send out monthly some very attractive reproductions in color of modern paintings and these are suitable.—Good Housekeeping.

Recipes.

Gingerbread Nuts—Rub half pound fresh butter into one and one-half pounds sifted flour; add tablespoon ground ginger and a dust of cayenne. Warm one pound treacle, and half pound brown sugar together; then work into the flour. Roll thin; cut into round cakes; bake on buttered pan in quick oven.

Homemade Sausage—Chop two pounds of lean pork very fine, sprinkle through a teaspoonful each of powdered sage leaves, black pepper and salt. Make into cakes and fry brown on both sides in boiling hot dripping. With cream sauce made dark by browning the butter they are particularly good.

Prune Whip—Twenty prunes, boil until tender, remove pits and chop very fine, add half cup powdered sugar, whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth, add half a cup more sugar, stir in the prunes, whip all lightly together; put in a large dish, bake in a moderate oven half an hour; serve with whipped cream.

Caraway Cookies—Cream together nine tablespoonfuls of sugar and four of butter. Add four well-beaten eggs, one cup of milk, a little grated nutmeg, one ounce of caraway seeds, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt and enough flour to make a dough that will roll out easily. Bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes.

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Choice Fancy Dimities also at Half Price.
French Novelty Ginghams at Half Price.
10 and 12 1-2c Organdies at 4c per yard.

G. E. BLUEM.

57 Public Square.

The Popular Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Suit House.

EVENTS TO-NIGHT.

City council.
F. and A. M.
Tailors' union.
J. B. I. U. of A.
C. M. B. A.
K. of St. J.
Colored I. O. O. F.
I. O. F. Court.
Modern Woodmen.
Faust—Hover auditorium.

ABOUT THE CITY.

Late Local News in a Condensed Form for Busy Readers.

Lew Carlisle, a well known traveling man throughout the state, passed away at his home at Salem a few days ago.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hawkins, of West North street, fell Saturday evening and severely cut her head.

The United States Civil Service Commission will hold an examination for the postoffice service in this city some date between October first and the fifteenth.

The Market street contractors still persist in paying only $1.25 per day to their help. This is 25 cents under the scale recommended by the council. When a measure like this becomes a law, it should be enforced at once. It is better for the business men of Lima to have the $1.50 paid to our home laborers than have outside contractors take the bigger portion of it away from the city.

"Faust" at Hover Park.

A grand spectacular production of an adaptation of "Faust" will be presented to-night at Hover Park auditorium. The company carry their own electrical apparatus, and many startling illusions, and marvelous transformations are produced. It is next to impossible to give an accurate description of the performance. It must be seen to be understood, and appreciated. Managers Snow & Neff have went to a big expense to be able to present this company to their patrons, and they are deserving of liberal patronage.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North.

When you want Peaches go to Watson's.

When the delivery of the News is irregular please make complaint to the office. It would be a favor to the management.

PERSONAL.

Late Record of Limaites Abroad and Visitors in the City.

Miss Sallie Cross is visiting in Canton.

Bert Mann was in Bluffton yesterday.

J. Fisher went to Chicago last night.

Miss Waters is home from a visit in Fremont.

H. O Bentley spent Sunday in Bluffton.

Attorney H. G. Bentley spent Sunday in Bluffton.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gallen spent Sunday in Detroit.

Attorney I. S. Motter spent Sunday with his family at Put-in-Bay.

Timothy Shroyer and wife returned Saturday from a trip to Mackinac.

Harry Waldron, of Middletown, spent Sunday with his Lima friends.

C. D. Amstutz and Tine McGriff spent Sunday in this city, from Bluffton.

Miss Clara S. Freit left to-day for a month's visit with the old folks at Willshire.

Mrs. G. D. Kendricks and Mrs. John Kerr are visiting Mrs. Roy Hume at Cincinnati.

Miss Mary Bland returned to-day from a five weeks visit in Detroit and Mackinac.

Misses Carrie and Louise Hoover have returned after a 10 days visit with friends at Celina.

M. J. Sullivan and Miss Ella Mackenzie are enjoying a week's vacation from the court house.

Messrs. Fred L. Adams and Joseph M. Dine, of Piqua, were the guests of friends in the city yesterday.

Miss Amelia Werst and sister, of Wapakoneta, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coates over Sunday.

M. F. Moyer and wife, of Cleveland, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moyer, of 812 East High street.

Jacob Goldstein, formerly proprietor of the Mammoth, is in the city on his way home to Spokane from the east.

Miss Margaret McKinney, who has been the guest of Mrs. Frank Metheany, has returned to her home in Piqua.

J. C. Ridenour and wife left this morning for a pleasure trip to Mackinac Island. They were accompanied by Miss Susie Shaffer.

Councilman O'Brien has returned from Cincinnati, accompanying his wife home from a hospital there. She is much improved in health.

The startling sensation of 1898 at Hover Park to-night.

BEATEN.

Infuriated Father and Brothers Call a Paramour.

A PROMINENT BUSINESS

Man Mixed in an Ugly Scrape—Parties Well Known—A Gay Young Widow the Cause of the Trouble.

A few nights ago a well known man about town, was caught in an embarrassing position with a young grass widow and thereby hangs a tale.

The man in the case is associated with a certain shop that has gained much publicity of late, and part of the undue notoriety that has come to the shore of the works is to be attributed to the recreant superintendent.

There is a certain young grass widow residing in the eastern part of the city, who is as comly as a milk-maid and as gay as a creole at a Mardi Gras festival. She has been capering about very sprightly and has attracted some attention in a certain class here of late. She and the superintendent, who, by the way, is a married man, have been very intimate of late and their actions were such as to arouse the ire of the father and brother of the girl and they watched the fellow until the opportune time came and caught him and gave him a terrible beating. The guilty husband begged for mercy but was not released until he had been very roughly handled.

Because of the wife and family of the husband, and the brothers, sisters and parents of the woman we will withhold the names of the parties. If their offense is repeated the matter will probably get into the police court and be thoroughly aired.

Don't miss the great show at Hover Park to-night.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North.

The finest bulk Olives come from Watson's.

Don't fail to read the want ads. in THE NEWS. You will find something there of interest to you. tf

ROMANTIC

Maiden Wanted to See the City by Gas Light---Visited

THE TENDERLOIN DISTRICT

She Togged Up Like a Man and Went Down the Line—She Was Recognized for What She Was, and Thrown Out—Miss Anna Barr the Heroine of the Escapade.

The red light district was all agog with excitement late Saturday night, when it became currently known that a pretty little dame with eyes of blue and hair of gold, that as usual was streaming down her back, was on a Parkehurst tour in the district.

The maiden so fair, who figured in the romantic and sensational escapade is Miss Ella Barr, the sixteen year old daughter of Sam Barr, a former resident of this city. Anna lives with her mother on Elm street and is a pretty child. She is scarcely sixteen years of age, but has a share of worldly knowledge that is worthy of an older head.

She is quite well known about the city and her little caper of Saturday night will be a genuine surprise to her many friends.

Ella was seen this morning and could give no reason for her strange action. She however detailed the circumstance with great accuracy and talked as follows:

"I have always been curious about the sights and scenes that exist in the undercurrent of life. I have, from time to time, heard little stories of happenings of the lower world, and I suppose if I were to attribute my actions Saturday night to anything, it would be to my romantic disposition and inordinate curiosity.

As you know, my father has left us and we (myself and mother) live on East High street. On Saturday night last I disguised as a boy and visited several places in the tenderloin.

I started about ten o'clock and the first place I attempted to get in was on East North street. There was a saloon in front; in an adjoining room there was a piano. It was not quite ten o'clock and I entered through the bar and went into the room where a small boy was playing at a piano. At first no attention was paid to me. A woman approached me, however, and began to talk. I saw she eyed me suspiciously and left me and talked in an undertone to the other woman.

I felt that if I stayed longer I would be discovered. I left the place just as the proprietor was closing up. I visited another place in the vicinity and did not know until I got inside that the inmates were colored. I was frightened by the old woman who kept the place and wanted to get out, I was detained and subjected to much humiliation before I left. Everybody seemed drunk in this place.

In another place I was offered drink and treated shamefully. My disguise did me but little or no good. I was easily detected, and men of all kinds, black and white, made advances towards me. I was terribly frightened and ran for home when I escaped from the last place. I was surprised to see so much drinking and making merry. I would not like to live among such people.

Ella seemed much agitated that she had been found out, and was worried about her mother who is prostrate with grief to think that her daughter would do as she has done.

She is such a child that she is to be pitied more than condemned for her freak of Saturday night. It is to be hoped she will profit by her little experience and adhere to the straight and narrow path in the future.

COURT HOUSE.

News in and About the Offices—Dull Days, These.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wm. Baily and wife to Ruben Thuland in Richland township, $250.

Elizabeth Fisher to the trustees of Jackson township, land in Jackson township, $250.

In the matter of assignment of Stephen Apple to W. C. Apple, the assignee has made his second and final account.

LICENSED TO WED.

Charley Sherefcy and Rose McBride.

Ferdman Potter and Louise Radde.

PROBATE.

The probate judge this morning heard exceptions to the final account of George Staler, administrator to the estate of Maud D. Arters.

WATSON'S WEATHER.

Showers to night and probably fair Tuesday.

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. H. F. Vortcamp, northeast corner North and Main.

When the delivery of the New is irregular please make complaint to the office. It would be a favor to the management.

NEW KERCHIEFS.

A variety of Pretty Handkerchiefs, as a drive, at . . . . *5 cts.*

A large line of Pretty Handkerchiefs, as a drive, at . . . . *10 cts.*

Specially attractive Kerchiefs at 12½ and 25c. See display in our north window.

Feldmann & Co

209 and 211 N. Main St.

Extraordinary values in Parasols, Shirt Waists, Linen Suits and Belts.

WRECKED.

Lake Erie & Western Passenger Train Meets With an

Accident—Engine Jumped the Track While Running at Full Speed —Luckily No One Was Injured.

Trouble never comes singly. It invariably comes in a bunch, and as a rule one accident on a railroad is followed by two others in quick succession. It has been but a few days since a freight train was ditched on the Lake Erie & Western railroad just north of this city. The night before a caboose jumped the track near Sandusky and as a result two men were injured. A third accident happened this morning and was without a doubt the luckiest mishap that ever occurred on the Lake Erie. Passenger train No. 1, in charge of Conductor Mattice, with engine No. 9 attached, in charge of Engineer Charley Nutting and Fireman Harry Bell, both of this city, was running along at full speed at Brunners, a small station this side of Sandusky, when the forward truck under the tank of the engine broke, letting the tank down on the rails and throwing the engine from the track. The forward truck under the baggage car was damaged, but the car did not leave the track. A gentleman who was on the train remarked that the escape of the engine men was miraculous. Fate was kind to them as it was to the rest of the people on board, as not one single person was injured. Passengers, of course, were thrown from their seats by the sudden stoppage of the train and picked themselves up more frightened than hurt. Another engine was sent to the scene of accident and brought the belated passenger train on to this city. The crippled engine arrived at the local shops this afternoon.

THE SICK.

Mrs. Seitz, living southeast of the city, a sister of Councilman Louy Koch, is very low with consumption.

Joseph Brownyar, of the corner of High and Union street, was taken suddenly sick yesterday morning while on his way home from church. It was necessary to call a physician before he reached his residence.

Port Churchill, of the corner of High street and Tanner avenue, is suffering from malarial fever.

FAIR MANAGERS.

The fair managers of Northwestern Ohio will have a meeting at Celina August 10. A member from this city will attend and participate in the program.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe writes: "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It saved my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Mr. King, who has been employed at Abe Stein's barber shop for the past few years, has opened up a neat shop in one of E. W. Jackson's rooms on East High street.

Hover Park to-night. "Faust." Go and see it.

If you want some good sliced Ham go to Watson's.

Don't fail to read the want ads. in THE NEWS. You will find something there of interest to you. tf

POLICE DOINGS.

Wm. Burden Arrested For Fast Driving and Drunkenness—Other Cases.

Herbert Kelly, arrested Saturday night by Officer Smalley for fighting with John Austin, was fined $10 and costs. Austin got a similar dose.

Jake Gunther, while drunk and abusing his family, was arrested by Special Officer Patton Sunday night. He was fined to-day.

S. B. Fugh, an old gentleman hailing from West Virginia, arrested Saturday night for disturbing the meeting of the Salvation Army on the square was fined $3.60 this morning.

William Burden, a hack driver, was arrested Saturday night for fast driving and drunkenness. While being searched by the arresting officer, Policeman Smalley, he made some provoking remark and received a blow in the face which started the crimson trickling down his cheek. Burden was afterwards released on bail and will recite his tail of woe before His Honor this afternoon.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT.

By the hand of kind Providence there has been removed from our midst our esteemed friend and associate, John O'Connor.

Although we shall miss him from our ranks, yet we bow in humble submission to the will of Him, who doeth all things well.

Whereas, For many years he was one of us in our business, hopes, enterprises and pleasures and during that time his ability, kindness of heart and readiness to forgive the faults of others and to help the weak, made him an example to his neighbors and business associates: therefore,

Resolved, First, That in his death we have sustained great loss, but we will forever cherish his memory, imitate his example in those traits that endeared him to us. That we sincerely sympathize with his wife and children, who have by his death lost a devoted husband and father.

Resolved, Second, That this, our heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our departed friend, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this association.

LIMA BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
C. G. KEMMER.
JOHN H. PHILLIPS.
F. E. DUFFIELD.
W. H. WALLACE.
} Com

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great results. H. F. Vortcamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Notice, Jr. O. U. A. M.: Officers are requested to meet in the hall this evening at 7:30 p. m. Business of importance. A. E. H. S.

A world of mystery at Hover Park to-night.

Did you have some that sliced Bacon at Watson's?

GO TO THE CALIFORNIA WINE CO. FOR Pure Grape Brandy and Blackberry

For Diarrhoea and Trouble. A positiv

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